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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
G-39 P.M. 1908.				
18th Jan.	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	8484	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7538	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	8294		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10812		
29th „	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7518	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7538	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7538	MOLDAVIA	9509
25th „	MACEDONIA	10812		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6998
9th „	CALEDONIA	7538		
16th „	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	30th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitt	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,688	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July „

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	27th Mar 1908.

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KOLA	1,200	Thur. 16th Jan.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 17th Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4506	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERNER	5391	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4506	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERNER	5391	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4506	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOOK	2391	M. Tiesa	25th Jan. 1908
* † NIPPON	6317	P. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
* † AUSTRIA	7383	G. Gilthuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5992	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5835	P. Cragliotto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
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Karachi	44	..	40	..	33	..

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‡**City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
‡**City of London	...	15 „	24 „	..	15 „
‡**City of Glasgow	...	15 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

C Glasgow	...	..	..	14 Jan.	6 Feb.
{Stanley Hall	...	..	..	15 Jan.	8 Feb.
† City of Madras	...	16 Jan.	23 Jan.	13 Feb.	9 Mar.
† City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	...	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 „
† Promo	...	..	..	29 Apr.	16 May
a** City of Benares	...	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 „

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Parsi-India from 1st November, 1907.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" 2 size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Mofussil Rs. 16-13; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is warmly solicited to Oss's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Board new Billiard Table. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1908.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office the Sanscrit Schools, &c., &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Shots—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 4 31/32d.—The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of telegrammes. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
COTACAMUND.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
COTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.
ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.
DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almyrahs, chest of drawers, sofas, chairs, Chubb's safe on stand.
1 leather dressing bag, etc.
1 model compound Marine engine about 8-h. p.

AT 3-30 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
2 light rubber-tyred victorias.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 double seated brougham.
The property of Dr. M. J. Hakim—
1 two cylinder 12 H. P. Beeston Humber Motor Car to seat 5 to 7 persons; in working order; cost Rs. 6,500, to be sold off at best price.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee:
Re Karmally Bhimji Sajun, an Insolvent.
1 Rubber-tyred dog-cart and Grey Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English Carriages, and Arab Horses and Motor-Car.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, appointed in suit No. 975 of 1907 (Mahomed-bin-Hosan Matar vs Goolabchand Herabhai Ghelabhai) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 13th January at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—
1 English built perch G. spring steel rubber-tyred wheel Victoria by Falker and Son in good order.
1 English built steel rubber-tyred wheel double-seated brougham by Windover in good order.
1 very handsome grey Arab horse, going in harness.
1 „ „ iron grey „ „ „
2 sets single and set double harness.
1 motor-car by A. Clement, two cyclinder, to seat five, about 12 to 15 h.p., in excellent order.
The above are open for inspection at the stable of Mr. Bomanji Vatcha, 2nd Pinjrapole Lane, any day before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Pianos, by different makers, Band instruments, and Shop-furniture and Good Will of Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th January 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees in possession the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co. consisting of—
Cottage Grand and Square Pianos, G. W. Menzel, E and B's Julius Furich, Squire, etc., makers, violins, mandolins, trombones, cornets, clarionets, piccolos, flutes, banjos, E and B Flat Bases, brass clarionets and all accessories, all kinds of instruments for Military and Brass bands, autoharps, accordians, tambourines, castgnats, penny whistles, music of all kinds for piano, violin, mandoline, etc. Glass door show cases, class hanging cases, glass cupboards, counters, office table, chairs, gas light, etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Punjab National Bank, the valuable and neat French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Devji Cauji, Breslaar and others, such as sliding dining tables and chairs, dinner waggon, mirrored sideboard, drawing-room suite of sofa and chairs, lined velvet, cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, clothes press, marble clock, miniature, billiard table with balls, cues, Adison's phonograph, tennis cricket set, washing machine, large ice box with refrigerator, partition screen, Persian and velvet piled carpets, cane furniture, brass standing lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of late George J. Hill, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 8 lots of Valuable Choice White undrilled Pearls.

On SATURDAY the 18th instant at 3 P. M. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Framji Sons and Co. and on account and at risk of Mahomed Pasha Abdool Wahab.

1 Bundle	730	Choice White Undrilled Pearls	Wg. about	300	Chs.
1 „	421	„ „ „	„	140	„
1 „	29	„ „ „	„	12	„
1 „	546	„ „ „	„	126	„
1 „	8	„ „ „	„	13	„
1 „	1406	„ „ „	„	113½	„
1 Undrilled	Choice	White Pearl	Wg. about	41½	„
1 „	„	„ „	„	17	„

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and the Pearls to be taken delivery of within 3 days from the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 381 CHESTS OF GREEN TEA
High Court, Bombay.
Suit No. 745 of 1907.

Vithaldas Gordhandas and others.....Plaintiffs
vs.
Manjibhai Karimbhai and another.....Defendants

Under instructions from Messrs. Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi, Framroze Ardeshir Vakil, and Manchershaw B. Vakil, special Commissioners and Receivers appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms in Bank Street, the undermentioned chest of Green Tea.

N. M. C. No. 47/68—381 Chests of Green Tea.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and the chests taken delivery of within 15 days from the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS WHITE ROUND UNDRILLED PEARLS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Naginbhai Ghellabhai Javeri, the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Arab Shaikh Mahomed bin Abdul Wahab Radsha, sell at their Office in Bank Street, Fort, on SATURDAY the 25th day of January, 1908 next at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), the mortgaged pearls comprised in 3 bundles which have been separated into six lots to suit the convenience of intending purchasers according to the undermentioned particulars:—

1st lot of	51	white round	pearls	weighing about	147 chavs
2nd „	198	do	do	133	„
3rd „	384	do	do	87	„
4th „	960	do	do	81	„
5th „	1	button pearl	do	91	„
6th „	416	blue pearls	do	167	„

The pearls will be on view at the Office of Messrs. Manaukhlal Jamsetji and Hiralal at 91 Medow Street, Fort, four days before the date of sale between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock (S.T.)
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and the pearls cleared within two days from the day of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manaukhlal Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors, at 91 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 13TH JANUARY 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 38, HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Feraby 2,471 tons Captain R. Forsyth sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain M. Williams, will sail to-day for Persian gulf etc. with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 95 deck passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Stanby Hall 2,659 tons Captain A. Henderson sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom and general cargo.

The steamer Singu 1,912 tons Captain T. Tayler sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Karachi with the some bottom and general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh 3,013 tons Captain W J. Lennox sailed yesterday for Antwarp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chupra, 3,154 tons Captain M. England sailed on Saturday for Antwarp with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 3,089 tons Captain H. Thle arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Durban &c. with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 198 deck passengers.

THE R. I. M. steamer Northbrook Commander G. A. Ross R. I. M. arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Calcutta having left that port on January 4, with the Government stores and 23 followers. The captain reports that his vessel spoke the R. I. M. S. Dufferen, bound to Colombo at 8-30 a.m. on the 9th January.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons captain R. J. Rickford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Hamilton Miss Wilson, Lieut. Binbaw, Lieut. Will, Lieut. Huddleston, Panyts, Beatty, Capt. and Mrs. Paul, Capt. Peas, Captain and Mrs. Gascogigne Miss Hatchill, Miss Moakmasin, Mrs. Newly, Mr. Haugton Rev. Boss, Mrs. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Caverdale and 2 children, Mr. Assamul, Mr. and Mrs. Merol and 145 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine ... Capt James ... R Navy
H M S Sphinx ... Comdr Lilleifield ... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ... Capt O S Hickley ... R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ... Capt T A L de Barry ... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ... Comdr G A Ross ... R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Pytia ... Capt J S Ekeland ... Sivedish Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 11.

Alberto Treves ... 2416 Crowe ... S C Italiana
Boceros ... 2395 Hutchins ... R A Willis
Caledonia ... 2399 Teagle ... London ... P & O Co
Euphorbia ... Steer ... J M & Co
Fiona ... 2491 Harrison ... Dull.
Grantley Hall ... 2586 Jones ... K Nixon & Co
Haeri ... 91 Le Mesle ... B & P S N Co
Ida dari ... 1562 Lorne ... B & P S N Co
Ipswich ... 915 Pelling ... Shah S N Co
Investigator ... S Mamoojee & Co
Kirkle ... 2175 Watson ... W & A Graham & Co
Malta ... 329 0 Peters ... N P ... P & O S N Co
Maragon ... 3279 Holgson ... Repairing ... M M & Co
President ... 3987 ... A Strands
Reichstag ... 3089 Thle ... A Strandes
Sh h nsair ... 2735 Grant ... Shah N C Co
Scarthes ... 2536 Clergy ... W & A G & Co
Terrier ... 1093 Milson ... F F Campbell & Co
Umvuna ... 1895 Moller ... R A Willis
Warooraa ... 1603 Bamber ... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macdonald	31 3	Hayward	C'gong	17-1	F Muir & Co
G & R Methley Hall	2235	Nuttal	N F		K Nixon & Co
G Monbiari	1110	Ge	Mauritius	13-1	B & P S N Co
H Ahmedi	640	Hughes	Jeddah	13-1	B & P S N Co
M Majidi	1820	Coates	Mauritius	18-1	B & P S N Co
P Ring spore	2725	Tyler	N F	25-1	W & A Graham & Co
Q Mossaffari	1347	M long	N F		B & P S N Co
Kola	570	Cole	N F	Persian Gulf	M M & Co

OLDDE M

Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling	N F		H A Hassum

H W P D

Kaveri	513	Wallji	B'ngar	14-1	B & S N Co
Saturnji	547	Hoseeu	N F		B & S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 R Rubattino	2632	Cucchi	Genoa	15-1	F & R S N Co
4 Lavanzo	2 967	Baldo Shangh	17-1	Horlo & R S N Co	
5 Kybfels	4796	V n Thulen	Hburg	18-1	Glada & Co
7 Yebeshi Maru	2992	K n	Kobe	19-1	H Y Kaisha
7 Santhia	3353	Thomson	N F		M M & Co
8 Bohemia	2305	Habarich	Trieste	16-1	A L S N Co
10&11 Lawenburg	2959	Socken	Kchi	21-1	Glade & Co
12 Oceana	3307	Hayward	London	18-1	P & O Co
16 Zoroaster	2373	Rwan	L'pool	18-1	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	R I M S Northbrook	Rose	Calcutta, Jan 4
	Beichstag s	Thle	Durban, Dec 21
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
12	Britannia s	Garrick	Glasgow, Dec 4
	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai Dec 24
	Tajima Maru s		Yokohama, &c

DEPARTURES.

Jan	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Orientalis	Palmer	Aden
	Clan Mackintosh s	Lennox	Antwerp
	Chupra s	England	Antwerp, &c
12	Fernley s	Forsyth	Calcutta
	Stanley Hall s	Henderson	Karachi
	Singu s	Taylor	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Nerbadda, Williams, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Warconga, for Persian Gulf, &c, began to load on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
5	Clan Macpherson	Liverpool
7	Begonia	London
9	Jelunga	London
9	Clan Colquhoun	Coast
10	Teesta	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zoroaster s—4,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Zoroaster s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt linseed J. Fachir; 100 cwt olibanum, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—24 cwt condiments N. K. Jussawala; 19 cwt condiments Treacher and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Mackintosh s—2,600 cwt mowrasseed Ralli Bros.
Singapore s—500 cwt horns, E. Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—88 cwt turmeric; 15 cwt myrabollams; and 103 cwt gum, H. M. Dawoot Sons and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 3 cases garnets Latham and Co; 600 cwt myrabollams; W. Becher.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bohemia s—50 bales cotton, S. Bassons.

FOR LEGHORN.

R. Rubattino s—6 bales twist B. Gorio and Co; 3 bales twist, R. H. Umrigar.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2 bales twist C. Bozgiano and Co; 5 bales twist R. H. Umrigar; 2,000 cwt linseed A. Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lavanzo s—400 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co; 273 cwt sharkfins and fish-maws, H. E. Mahomed and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Lavanzo s—200 bales cotton, S. Framji and Co; 378 bales cotton, G. Doss and Co.

Yokoshi Maru s—2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, P. F. Campbell and Co; 300 bales cotton R Dhunjibhoy B. Petit and Co; 5,250 cwt bone meal; M. Jamal.

FOR OSAKA.

Yokoshi Maru s—100 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha; 1,850 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and Purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and is guaranteed to contain No Permanganate of Potash.

Beware of having "Condy's Fluid." Condy's, Gosswell Rd., London, Engd.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 10.] [BOMBAY, *January* 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
¼ per cent. Consols ...	83 13/16		1/16
¼ do. Rentes	95 1/2		1/4
¾ do. Sterling Loan ...	99		1/4
¾ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 5/8		1/8
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 5/16		5/8
Do. do. 2 months' bence	25 1/2		5/8
Do. in New York ...	54 3/4		1 1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·18	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·50		un chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4 85 1/2		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	6		since 2 inst
Do. Short London Bills,	4 5/8		un chgd
3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills,	4 3/4		1/8
6 months' sight			
3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/2		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/2		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4 1/4		un chgd

*Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by sales from the East.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England £75,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 25/32

Transfers, on Bombay...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

Transfers on Calcutta...Rs. 8,00,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	...	£ 50,000
Gold to Bombay ...	...	£ 90,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots ...	...Quiet.
Futures ...	...Steady.
East Indian ...	...Dull.
Manchester ...	... Quiet but Steady.
Total Sales ...	...8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...500
Imports ...	...10,000
Mid-Americans ...	...6·22+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...9 9/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :–

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·77 +05	5·73 +04	5·79 +04	5·79 +03	5·79 +03
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·78 +02	5·75 +03	5·66 +02	5·55 +01	

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	54,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	50,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	15,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	20,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·25 unchanged.	
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·78—13	Declined owing to disappointing attitude of Spinners and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.
Do. do. May 10·60—10	

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—11 9/16+1/16	
Futures—Month of March	11-08—08
Do. do. May	11-07—07
Closing Tone of Futures,—Steady.	

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 2,97,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 1,16,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	... 1,47,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...1,036,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...Mntilated.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—5 1/32d. Sellers. Months—Nov.-Dec.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C. I. F.—5d. Nominal. Months—Jany.-Feb.

Fair Red Coconadas C.I.F.—4 7/32d. Sellers. Months—Nov.-Dec.

Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers. Months—Nov.-Dec.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 56—Apl. May—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 52 Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :–

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45½ Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/3 unchgd

Rubber :–

Para Rubber 3s. 4d. Value.

Metals :–

Copper Braziers ...	...	£77
Yellow Metal ...	...	d. 6 3/4

Tin plates :–

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. Liverpool 0 12 £1 1/2

Bar Iron :–

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 9 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 Z F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0

Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 16 3

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 1,53,600	London	Oriental	Comptoir National
1 Box Silver ...	37 500	do	do	Hongkong Bank
130 Bars Silver	3,14,313	do	do	International Bank
156 Bars Silver	3,19,374	do	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Sovs ..	100	Dwarka	Lluna	M Meckenzie & Co
2 Bundles Sovs	45	C Mandvie	do	do
Rupees	1,803			
1 Case Sovs	15,000	Jeddah	Haitari	B & P S N Co
3 Packages Sovs	51,150	Jeddah	do	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	2,920			
3 Bundles Rs ...	7,750	Bahrein	Nerbudda	do
2 Bundles Rs ...	4,850	Koweit	Nerbudda	M S Sedrani

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. [11TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :–

Borrowers for a month at 6½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

The market opened to-day at 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand but at these rates there was practically no enquiry. During the course of the morning one Bank came out as a ready seller of T. T. at 1s. 3 15/16d. and placed a considerable amount but the lead was not followed by others. The Credit rate remained steady at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are again weaker owing to the fall in silver.

We quote :–

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d. to 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7/32d. to 1/16d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 3/32d. to 13/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	129 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	141 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	134

Government Paper :–

The weak tendency in the Government Paper continues but with comparatively lit le business doing. At opening to-day the ready rate was quoted at 95¼ and the Settlement at 95 15/16 but rates are 1/16 down at the close.

We quote :–

Cash	R. 95 11
1st Settlement...	" 95 11

Bullion :–

On Friday there was a further fall in the price of Bar silver in London, the quotattons being down about 2 per cent. at 25 5/16 for ready and 25½ for delivery forward in two months. New York is advised 1½ cwts. down at 54¾. The local market gave way badly this morning, at one time touching 64¼ ex-duty, but improved before the close to 65¼ ready. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :–

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The market opened easier with a downward tendency and prices further gave way during the day. An export house is reported to have sold a line of Good Broach at Rs. 261½. Some business was also done in settlements for this month, but of fresh business there has been little or nothing done.

At Colaba there was a moderate demand for spot cotton which was readily met by holder. Prices were slightly easier.

QUOTATIONS :–

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	269	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	263	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	230	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	231/22	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	216	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	216	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	202	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	197	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	201	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	193	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	197	March
F. G. H. G Bengals ...	187	Jan.
Good Westerns ...	238	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	251	"

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	25,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :–

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
5·73 —04	5·73 —05	5·75 —04	5·75 —04	5·75 —04
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
5·73 —05	5·70 —05	5·61 —05	5·50 —05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rain has fallen in the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana and also in par's of Gujerat and the Central Provinces. The situation has to some extent been relieved, but further rainfall would prove still more beneficial to the rabi crops.

Linseed :–

The market is steady with a fair business doing in ready. New Crop is slightly easier. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 13 0 B. T.
April-May	"	8 7 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The market is easier and we quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May Rs. 9 4 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :–

The market is quiet with little doing and prices are a trifle lower. We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c. ...	...	Rs.	61 8 0
" 75 p.c. ...	...	"	60 8 0
Black Kutni ...	...	"	55 8 0
White Havre...	...	"	62 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	...	"	63 0 0

Poppyseed :–

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 11 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 34 8 0
Apl.-May ... ... " 35 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :–

Rs. 24 8 0 to Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :–

Rs. 5 4 0

Tone—Easier.

Groundnuts :–

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 44 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :–

The market is easier owing to rain up-country.

We quote :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 1 0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	18,011 bales
Wheat	5,200 cwts
Linseed	348 "
Rapeseed	nil
Gingellyseed	4,279 "
Poppyseed	60 "
Groundnuts	1,142 "
Castorseed	1,965 "
Rice	1,480 "
Myrabollams	5,763 "
Cottonseed	13,254 "
Mowrasseed	282 "
Gram	1,754 "
Joowar	1,093 "
Maize	631 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 11.] [BOMBAY, *January* 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
¼ per cent. Consols ...	83 3/4		1/16
¼ do. Rentes ...	95 1/2	un	chgd
¾ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/16	3/16	
¾ do. Govt. Securities...	83 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 9/16	1/4	
Do. do. 3 months' hence	25 3/4	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	55 1/4	1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1/2	1/3	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·50 3/4	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	6 p. c.	since	2 inst.
Discount Short London Bills,	4 5/8	un	chgd
3 months' sight ...			
Do. Indian Bank Bills,	4 3/4	un	chgd
6 months' sight ...			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4		1/4
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4		1/4
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4 1/4	un	chgd

*Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £600,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ...	...	£ 10,000
Gold do. ...	...	£ 20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots ...	... Quiet.
Futures ...	... Steady.
East Indian ...	... Quiet.
Manchester ...	... Quiet but steady.
Total Sales ...	... 4,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	400 "
Imports ...	...25,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	...5·20—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	...9 9/16 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :–

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·75 —03	5·73 —02	5·77 —02	5·77 —03	5·77 —03
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·76 —03	5·73 —03	5·63 —03	5·57 —03	

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	... 47,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	... 51,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 38,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	... 34,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·35+10	
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·87+09	Advanced owing to bullish visible supply figures and to smaller estimates for to-morrow's receipts.
Do Do May 10·90+10	

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—11 5/8+1/16	
Futures—Month of Mar.	11·19+11
Do do May	11·18+11
Closing tone of futures—Steady.	
Cotton Stock in London ...	14,000 bales.
" Total *Visible Supply* ...	4,370,000 "
" " " East Indian	185,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...	7,230,000 "
" Stock Interior Ports ...	5,37,000 "
Repetition owing to mutilation.	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales		46,000 bales
" Sold on Speculation		2,000 "
" Sold for Exportation		8,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers		109,500 "
" Actual Exports		7,000 "
" Week's Imports		1,48,000 "
" Stock		8,55,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales		300 "
" Sold on Speculation		...
" Sold for Exportation		...
" Amount forwarded to Consumers		700 "
" Actual Exports		...
" Week's Imports		2,000 "
" Stocks		17,000 "
Afloat Americans		370,000 "
" Indian		10,000 "

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Yellow Gujerat, per 413 lbs. 85%, ex-ship, 56 April May—Antwerp—Value.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchgd.

Sugar :–

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 9d.

Months of Shipment.—May—August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	...	1,100
Bangalore Bank...	...	...	*Sellers* 120
Commercial Bank	...	...	19-8
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref		...	69

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk...	...	...	70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	...	100
Do. do. 31st Dec.	...	...	1,075
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	...	1,000
Carnatic ...	...	...	520
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	...	...	147 8
Coral	...	...	135
Jamalamudugu Press	...	...	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	...	...	2,800
Madura ...	...	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...			*nom.* 200
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.) ...	...	...	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	...	100
Tirupur Press ...	...	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.			*Nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy. ...	...	...	6¾.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)			102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)			93
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)			...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)			*Sellers* 1,000
Ditto ditto (1909)			*Sellers* 1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)			9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.			...cum interest 4 £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.			...*Sellers* 16s. 3d.
Indian Aluminium ...			90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.			99
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...			*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.			*Sellers* 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ...			*Sellers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...			100
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed			... £111
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed			... £103
Madras Electric Tramways			...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures			... £99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)			...12s. 6d.
Massey and Co. (Ord.) ...			... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.			100
Mysore Chromium ...			... 70
New Mysore Manganese ...			...22s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.) ...			... 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.			*Sellers* 100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...			*Sellers* 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.			*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society			... 11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 60 paid) ...			*Sellers* 78
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750			... £101
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...			... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)			... 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.			106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...			... £119
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...			... £103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 55 paid)			... 30
Shell Transport and Trading Company			... 4s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference			... £ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese ...			*Sellers* 75
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ...			*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.			107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Rediemable 1920			... 97½
United Coffee Growers ...			... 50
Vizianagram Mining ...			... 20s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations.

Anantapur Gold, 15s. paid	...	...	17s.
Balaghat, fully paid ...	...	...	6s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid		...	12s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...		...	6s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)		...	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	...	...	10s.
Dharwar Reefs, fully paid	...	...	7s. 6d.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid)	...	...	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	...	...	6s. 9d.
Goldfields of Mysore ...	...	...	3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid)	...	...	1s. 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	...	...	31s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	...	...	50s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)			1½d.
Kempinkotte (New), fully paid ...			6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid ...	...	...	£5
Mysore Reefs (Ord.) ...	...	...	1½d.
Mysore W. st (19s. paid)	...	...	7½.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	...	...	7½.
Nanjunged, fully paid ...	...		*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid ...	...	...	20s.
Oorgum, fully paid (Ordinary)	...	...	7s. 6d.
Ooregum Prefe ences, fully paid	...	...	10s 6d.
Road Block, fully paid ...	...	...	*Nom.*
Sangli, 10s. paid ...	...	...	2s. 9d
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	...	...	Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 1s. paid	...	...	1s. 6d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

It is notified for information that the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, are pleased to sanction officers of the Indian Army being attached for training to units of their own arm, while on leave in England, under the following conditions :—(a) During the four months of the drill season two officers at a time may be attached to units at each of the training centres at Aldershot, Salisbury and the Curragh for period of one month each, the concession for the present being limited to captains and lieutenants. (b) Officers who, while on leave in England, desire to avail themselves of the privilege will apply to the Secretary of State for India, who will cable their names for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India. (c) Officers permitted to avail themselves of the privilege will have no claim to any extension of leave. (d) Officers while doing this month's training will receive their pay of rank plus the staff pay of their permanent appointment, in lieu of furlough pay, as also travelling expenses to and from the place of training. (e) Officers of mounted units cannot count on being supplied by the War Office with Government horses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

METAXA—January 11, at Marseilles, the wife of J. N. Metaxa, of a daughter. (By cable.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MCDONALD—January 7, at Bandra, the wife of Angus McDonald, B. B. & C. I. Ry., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NELSON—January 5, at Lucknow, the wife of J. Stewart Nelson, of a son.

QUINLAN—January 3, at Quetta, the wife of Captain D. J. Quinlan, Army Veterinary Corps, of a daughter.

SUCH—January 4, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant C. F. Such, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ARMITAGE—GLANVILLE—January 4, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, Colon

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1908.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE letters which we publish periodically under this heading from our Australian correspondent contain much interesting information concerning the political and financial aspects of its affairs, and occasionally some curious particulars about the Socialistic ideals which the Labour Party are endeavouring to impose upon capitalists and manufacturers. As we know one of the principal ambitions of those who control the politics of the Commonwealth is the preservation of its racial purity, and the exclusion of cheap Oriental labour. With these objects in view they have passed laws which prevent Asiatics from settling, or even landing in any of the colonies. It is true that our ex-Governor, Lord Northcote, who is now at the head of Australian affairs, induced his Ministers a couple of years ago to agree to the introduction of a passport system under which educated Indians might visit the Commonwealth on the condition that their stay was limited and that they made no endeavour to acquire rights of citizenship. It would be interesting to know how many of our fellow-subjects took advantage of this concession, and the Government of India might reveal the statistics which are doubtless in their possession. As was disclosed during the recent negotiations for the Mail contract, the colour-prejudices of the Australians extend to ships which carry lascars, and the latest manifestation of it is observable in a Bill now under consideration which will banish from its coastal trade all steamers having Oriental crews. The Labour-Socialists who dominate its politics have a programme which includes old-age pensions (already established in some of the colonies), State banks, the acquisition of all railways and tram lines by the Government, compulsory loans, the regulation of prices by the State, general arbitration, and a variety of cognate proposals which will be put forward as opportunity offers. Hitherto their most persistent endeavours have been directed to the creation of a permanent artificial wage, and the equalisation of matters between capital and labour by means of legislation. The attempts in this direction cover a period of five years and range from ordinary trades-unionism to compulsory arbitration courts and wages boards. The latest development is a proposal now under consideration for the introduction of a graduated scale of excise payable by employers according to the dimensions of their wages lists, and the extent of the profits accruing from business. Under this curious piece of legislation there will be a fixed court or commission composed of three officials with powers to report to the Commonwealth Parliament whether persons engaged in trade or manufactures are paying "a fair reasonable wage," having a due proportion to their own pecuniary gains. The enforcement of this law is likely to give rise to a large amount of confusion and trouble, and employers view its approaching application with something akin to consternation, but as the Labourites are bent upon having it, and their wishes cannot be disregarded by the Deakin Government, it will probably be placed upon the Commonwealth Statute Book."

If we withhold our admiration from the remarkable type of Socialism which has captured Australia, there are other phases of its national life which command our approval. The first of these is the determination of the Colonies to provide for their defence by a system of compulsory military service which will enable them to place something like a quarter of a million of trained troops in the field should any emergency make their mobilisation necessary. This decision which has been practically adopted was arrived at without any of the hesitation, muddling, cancellations, tedious explanations and other phases which have characterised Mr. Haldane's attempt to place the British Army upon a business footing and exorcise the bogey of Conscription. Similarly, the Australians are impressed with the desirability of having a navy of their own for the protection of their enormous coast line and the complete exclusion of the coloured immigrants who occasionally find ingress through its unguarded harbours. And to the Anglo-Indian in search of restful and congenial surroundings wherein to pass his days after being released from official trammels, Australia offers many attractions, not a few of which are described and pictured in the publications sent to the East by the various immigration associations. Tasmania which is said to possess "the climate of Italy, the beauty of the Apennines and the fertility of England," has hitherto absorbed the majority of our ex-bureaucrats who have decided upon a residence in the antipodes. For years this beautiful island had the warmest of champions in the late Sir Edward Braddon, himself an old Anglo-Indian official, who had taken to politics and become its Prime Minister. Under his persuasive influences not a few chose Tasmania as a home, instead of risking the uncertainties of the English climate, or vegetating amidst the withered glories of Bath or Cheltenham.

Other colonies are now competing for Anglo-Indian immigrants, who judging from the endeavours being made to secure them are clearly regarded as extremely desirable additions to Australian populations. The fact is that the problem of finding inhabitants for the immense areas in the Southern continent awaiting occupation and exploitation has reached a crucial stage. With its numerous natural advantages, its agricultural and mineral wealth, Australia could easily support a population of thirty or forty millions, or ten times the number at present residing in the Commonwealth. So long as the vast tracts of country lying within the tropics, and extending from Northern Queensland to Westralia are unpeopled and the long coast line unprotected, there is always the danger of Asiatic immigrants descending upon them, and once in possession their eviction might prove a costly and dangerous undertaking. Lord Northcote has recently drawn public attention to this aspect of the situation and all serious Australian politicians are agreed that something ought to remove these risks, and this feeling probably explains why the proposed expansion of the navy meets with popular approval. But paucity of population is not confined to the tropical zone, as all the older colonies lying to the south of it are now endeavoring to attract immigrants by means of cheap passages, small monetary subsidies and grants of land on easy terms. In some of the States, numbers are either stationary, or have slightly receded, owing to a decreasing birth-rate, and the policy of exclusion which has wrought much mischief to Australian economic interests. This blunder is now being rectified and all the colonies are proclaiming their desire to receive immigrants and to settle them on the land under most favourable conditions. It is in connection with this new development that the possibilities of Anglo-Indians as colonists are receiving consideration, and, as our own columns testify eloquent inducements are being placed before them to become citizens of the Commonwealth on their retirement from the East. The Immigration League of Australia, which has its headquarters at Sydney and the persuasive Dr. Arthur for its president, is a frequent contributor to current literature concerning the merits of the Southern continent either as a residence for leisured ease, or the assumption of such light occupations as might be congenial to Anglo-Indians whose energies have not been exhausted by a prolonged sojourn in the tropics. Dr. Arthur's latest letter which we printed a few days ago unfolds an interesting and attractive scheme for the formation of an Anglo-Indian Settlement, concerning the capabilities and pursuits of which he discourses with much fluency. As a preliminary to the development of his proposals he suggests that one or two pioneers might visit "Australia on a voyage of exploration, and calling to their aid some disinterested expert in land, inspect the various areas which might be offered to them, and arrange for the terms and conditions under which the land might be taken up." These representatives of Anglo-India would be provided with free railway passes and would receive every assistance from the League. And he adds rather ominously, "there are many pitfalls awaiting new comers to a strange land, and it would be our endeavour to protect all settlers from India against these." As Dr. Arthur promises fuller details of his scheme in a future letter our advice to those who are proposing to exchange India for a residence under the Southern Cross, is to await its appearance or to place themselves in communication with the Sydney League which has already given much assistance to Anglo-Indians in quest of abiding places, and is eager to help others desirous of following their compatriots' example.

THE GERMAN EYE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

It is very significant how much the recent dispute with Japan has affected the policy of the United States in all matters which pertain to defence. The Americans are busy setting their house in order. The Philippines are a sore matter of trouble and weakness, and the Americans are awakening to the fact of their great vulnerability through these islands in case of war with Japan. Mr. Taft who has been well called America's man of emergency, available to be sent wherever there is trouble, was sent on a special mission to these islands very recently no sooner was his delicate task at Tokio accomplished. One result of his visit to the Philippines is that the defences of these islands, which are now in a very unsatisfactory state, are to be greatly strengthened. In case of war, it will take between four and five months for succour to reach them from the American fleet which is usually stationed in the Atlantic. In as many weeks Japan in their present state can take them and destroy any resistance they could offer. Therefore the defences are to be made strong enough to sustain an attack from a hostile fleet before the American Navy can come to their aid. This would cost an immense sum which would add considerably to the already heavy burden which their acquisition has laid on the Americans, who are getting heartily tired of their white elephant. It is not surprising that one day they should get rid of them by handing them over to some Power who may be acceptable. Japan who is most interested in the acquisition of the Philippines is out of the question, for she is not acceptable, and even if she were, she cannot afford to buy them and has nothing to give in exchange. England can have them in exchange for the West Indies, but would not have them on that condition. The Power who would most likely make a bid for them is Germany, and the overtures she has been recently making, and the offers of friendly assistance that have been forthcoming from her side, all point to her desire of having the Philippines. Germany is openly aiming at a Colonial Empire in the near future, and Java and the adjacent group of islands at present belonging to the Dutch, will ere long fall to her ambition. She is menacing Holland, and many believe that she will swallow it; and its colonial possessions would of course follow suit. The Philippines which are near the Dutch East Indies would then fall in admirably in her plan. It is therefore very natural that she should like to have them from America, whom she tries to keep well pleased and whom she goes out of her way to humour. But the Australians will not like it in the least, for from these islands the Germans would continuously manace them. This, however, would not of itself prevent the Americans from giving the islands to Germany if they were so inclined. Germany would prize them the more for this reason, as she would be endangering the British Empire thereby, and America is not insensible to German friendly advances to her. The "Kreuz Zeitung" a very influential paper of the governing classes in Berlin, whose chief writer Prof. Schliemann is the Kaiser's confidant openly said some time ago that Germany is assured in certain eventualities of President Roosevelt's support, and that the German and American navies will eventually be united against England. All this ought to set us on our guard against expecting too much from America. The question then of the future of the Philippines ought not to be a matter of indifference to us, as if they go over into German hands, it would be a direct menace to our supremacy. But before these islands change hands, we shall probably have much to say on international grounds. Our best course would be to help the Japanese to buy them if the Americans ever think of parting with them.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THE DUBLIN CASTLE ROBBERY.

A PAINFUL sensation must have been created in Dublin when it was first known that Sir Arthur Vicars, the popular Ulster King of Arms, was to be removed from his position in consequence of the loss of the Jewels and Insignia of the Order of St. Patrick from Dublin Castle. What the precise information which the Crown has obtained regarding the robbery has obviously not yet been made public, and revelations may be awaited. In the meantime we can only point out that it was patent from the first that Sir Arthur Vicars had been guilty of gross negligence, or the haul could never have been so consummately made. The facts were simply that during the visit of King Edward to Ireland last summer it was intended to hold a Chapter of the Order of St. Patrick, at which His Majesty intended to invest a well-known peer with the Knighthood of the Order. On the safe in which the jewels were kept being opened for the purpose of taking out the insignia for the ceremony it was found that the safe had been rifled. There was nothing to show that any difficulty had been experienced in opening the safe, and it is premised that the safe was opened with its key. It was therefore pretty obvious that no ordinary Sykes was responsible for the burglary, or, if so, he must have had an accomplice within Dublin Castle. There had been a piece of amazing stupidity, too, in connection with the safe in which the jewels were kept, and so far as could be gleaned from the police enquiries the fault lay at the door of Sir Arthur Vicars. If Sir Arthur is removed it will put an end to as promising a career as could well be conceived. Educated at Magdalen College School at Oxford, where he imbibed the cult of heraldry, Sir Arthur found himself Ulster King of Arms before he was forty years of age—the youngest occupant of this distinguished post on record. Sir Arthur is a well-known figure at the Viceregal Court, and is a keen sportsman and generally very popular in Ireland. He is an enthusiastic Collector of old records of historic and genealogical interest, and the Office of Arms in Dublin Castle is a veritable delight to the antiquarian. But Sir Arthur has, we fear, been remiss in safeguarding the jewels of the Order of which he is Knight Attendant; and he must be prepared to be made responsible for their loss.

POSTAL ORDERS AND "LIMERICKS."

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON, the Postmaster-General made an extraordinary announcement recently regarding the effect of "Limerick' competitions and, judging by what was said, if ever a man deserved a memorial it is Lear at the hands of the Post Office. The last mail papers contained an account of a man who had committed suicide owing to winning no prizes, and on him was found a letter addressed to an editor saying that the judges needed medical examination as all the winning last lines he had seen had neither rhyme nor reason. We are inclined to agree that Limerick competitions have not helped to unearth any who show promise of winning the Poet Laureate's cask of sherry, but the game is amusing and at times exciting and so the throng of competitors increases. In August, September and October 1906, said Mr. Buxton, the number of sixpenny postal orders sold was 311,000. In the corresponding three months of last year no less than 5,772,000, or eighteen times as many, were sold—facts and figures which make one wonder. Mr. Asquith might well consult with Mr. Buxton before next Budget day to see if the decrease in death duties cannot be counterbalanced by a tax on "Limericks."

SIR EDMUND BARROW succeeds General Gaselee in the Eastern Command.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. "Dumbea," from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 10th instant, at 1 p.m.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Riojun Maru" left Colombo on the 10th instant for Bombay and is due here on the 12th instant, and the s.s. "Wakamiya Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 10th instant.

THE Leakat Mossain case was again before the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday, and was adjourned to the 24th instant.

THE "Bengalee" announces a public reception in College Square this afternoon to Lala Lajpat Rai, Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee to preside.

THE Mahomed Bagh Club Committee contradict the report that Mr. Deane has been elected Secretary of the Club and of the Lucknow Races, saying this was not done on their authority.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—December 1905 Rs. 11,23,37,000, December 1906 Rs. 10,45,53,000, and December 1907 Rs. 11,82,99,000.

THE engagement is announced of Hilary Basil Clarke, Royal Engineers, second son of Colonel H. Clarke, late R. E., formerly Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, and Olive Marion, third daughter of Mr. C. F. Elliott, late Conservator of Forests, Lahore.

THE s. s. "Mincola" of the Hogan Line, which was recently converted into a yacht, arrived at Colombo on Monday from New York, with a distinguished party of American and English tourists which includes Colonel Robert M. Thompson, of New York, banker, retired Naval Officer and lawyer; Miss K. Beresford, daughter of Lord Charles Beresford; Miss Ruth Thompson, niece of Colonel Thompson; Captain P. Bruce, Mr. T. J. Cruger; Miss Vails; Mrs. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs. Bukely and Mr. Johnson.

THE wild reports current, and in some cases acually published, about the railway accident, at Ludhiana have brought down a great deal of severe criticism on the Railway Board for having forbidden local managements to give information to the Press, while at the same time the Board withholds or delays furnishing the information instead of communicating it promptly as it undertook to do. "What happened in the recent case," says the "Civil and Military Gazette," "was that the Government Inspector was absent at Karachi and no one else at the railway headquarters would accept the responsibility of giving the information to the newspapers. Obviously, therefore, the Railway Board must make its regulations more elastic, and issue instructions providing that accurate information shall reach the newspapers without delay, irrespective of the chance absence of particular officials."

THE world's record for continuous piano playing has been broken by C. W. Healy, who commenced playing a piano at Prince's Court, Melbourne, at 8 P. M. on the 19th December. He played continuously until half-past 10 o'clock on the 21st idem—a period of 50½ hours—and he has thus constituted a new record, the longest time before this having been 48½ hours. During the performances Healy sustained himself on beef tea and chocolate, which he took while he was playing. Healy had made a previous attempt to break the record, but had failed by a couple of hours.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

Sentence upon M. Herve.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 28.

The Paris Court of Assize has condemned M. Herve to one year's imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs for his anti-militarist campaign in France and for libelling the army. In fact, this extreme Socialist agitator preached nothing less to his countrymen than the refusal of military duty, while in addressing the army he advocated mutiny and desertion—if not the murder of officers rather than obedience to their commands. It may be hoped that this action on the part of the Government, even if a little belated, will check if not entirely stop a most mischievous Socialist agitation which has already worked much harm in France. M. Herve has been before the Courts of Justice on five previous occasions on similar charges. Three times he escaped punishment. The fourth time he was condemned to four years imprisonment, of which, however, he only served a few months. His organ the "Gueric Sociale" is constantly full of insults to the army and particularly to its officers. This paper has attacked French action in Morocco in the crudest and vilest terms, attributing it to the intrigues of the "haute finance" and of speculators in colonial adventures. M. Juares was to have appeared in Court to support his political friend but did not. He wrote a letter to M. Herve instead, quite ignoring the charge of anti-militarism and confined, himself to a violent attack upon the action of France in Morocco and particularly the bombardment of Casablanca. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Briand Bill on the devolution of Church property to a majority of 177. The measure will now go to the Senate where the Conservative minority may be expected to oppose it very strongly. The Catholics, as I have already pointed out in previous letters, regard the measure simply as one of confiscation which even some of the Republicans in the Republican majority think i constitutes a dangerous precedent in these Socialistic days for expropriation of property. The Minister has however nailed his colours to the mast on this question, although he has made one concession to the Catholic religion by combating with success the proposal made to allow Catholic religious edifices in France to fall gradually into the hands of Schismatics or even of Protestants

THE MOLTKE-HARDEN CASE.

The proceedings in the Moltke-Harden case continue, but the interest taken in the matter by the sensation loving part of the public is greatly diminished by the fact that the Court, after the first day's hearing, decided that the evidence on all unsavoury topics should be taken "in camera." Hence the press representatives as well as the general public have been excluded from the sittings and only the very boldest resume of the proceedings has been obtainable. An offer is reported to have been made by Herr Harden that if the prosecution were withdrawn he would be prepared to compromise the case by admitting that he acknowledged the truth of Count Kuno Von Moltke's declarations and by withdrawing every reflection upon his character or his honour. But Count von Moltke cannot agree to anything short of the establishment of his innocence by an unambiguous verdict of the Court. In fact, the Emperor insists upon the Count entirely rehabilitating himself. Frau Etta von Elbe the divorced wife of Count von Moltke, who gave evidence so damaging to the latter during the first trial, has been subjected to severe cross-examination in the course of which she has withdrawn or qualified her original statements. In consequence of the altered complexion of her evidence the specialist Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld is stated to have retracted the unfavourable professional opinion which he formerly gave with regard to the character of Count von Moltke. Now it appears that Herr Harden derived from Frau Von Elbe much if not virtually all the scandalous stories which he worked up for use in his attacks in the 'Zukunft" upon Count von Moltke and the Eulenburg clique. But if his informant herself withdraws her allegation Herr Harden's offer of compromise is natural enough. Public opinion and the greater part of the press are now strongly on the side of Count von Moltke, and now the crowd outside the Court respectfully salute the Count who returns their greeting. It is generally expected that the trial will end by the condemnation of Herr Harden to a somewhat severe term of imprisonment. Count von Moltke and Prince Philip Eulenburg have both renewed on oath their denials of the criminal charges made against them by Herr Harden and not yet supported by any proof.

THE INCREASE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

The discussion of the German Navy Bill in the Reichstag and the press continues, but it is important to observe that in no quarter is any opposition made to the idea that Germany must have a largely increased Navy. In fact, it may be expected that the Government programme, formidable as it is, will be augmented rather than diminished. Colonel Gadke an expert writer upon military and naval affairs writes to the "Berliner Tageblatt" pointing out that after the year 1912 the mere necessity of keeping the Government dockyards employed will probably, in conjunction with other causes, result in the establishment of an "unwritten Navy law" according to which four new battleships will be laid down every year The inevitable consequence will be that the present scheme of construction, which contemplates an effective fleet of 38 battleships and 20 large cruisers will be left far behind, and, indeed, it may already be regarded as a mere provisional programme. Colonel Gadke at the same time does not fail to perceive the evil consequences of the agitation for still greater expansion kept up by the extremists of the Navy League. The fulfilment of their ambitions would, he says, be "equivalent to preparations for war, and it would be interpreted by our neighbours as a direct menace, and that within a measurable period of time it would be bound to lead to a sanguinary collision. All this would be the result of the attitude of those politicians who are inspired by the idea of a world-Power, and who cannot endure that any other State should in any respect whatever consider itself stronger than ourselves. Extravagant armaments of this kind drive a nation into a policy of conquest and estrange it from the pursuit of progress." The political agitation of the Navy League continues to be the object of much controversy in the press and it is now pretty certain that the attitude of the new President-General Keim and his friends will have the effect of estranging from the Association that Royal patronage on the part of several of the German reigning houses to which the League owes much of its popularity. But the Pan-German element is evidently predominant in the direction of the League which under General Keim's leadership has been inciting the North against the South and sowing dissension among the German Sovereigns. Nevertheless General Keim has strong supporters both in the Navy League itself and among the general public, nor can it be forgotten how much it owes to the direct patronage of the Emperor himself and his sailor brother Prince Henry. In fact it is believed that the Emperor's ceaseless efforts to promote naval expansion while maintaining the largest and most efficient army in Europe are due to his conviction that both fleet and army can only be paid for the opening up of fresh markets for Germany's rapidly increasing commerce. Moreover there is a dynastic interest involved in the maintenance of a strong army and navy.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

A DEBTOR in the Southwark County Court had "R.S.I., C.I.P.," and other letters after his name. "All those?" exclaimed the judge. "Good gracious! What an age for alphabetical adornment! I never know what half of them mean. P. C. O., I. A. T., sometimes W. I. M.—women's something—and I don't know what besides. What do all these letters after your name mean?" "Sanitary inspector," replied the debtor.

VERY general regret will be felt at the news of the death of Lady Havelock, C. I. She was the daughter of the late Sir William Norris, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon, and a sister of Mr W. E. Norris, the novelist, and was married to Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G. etc., in 1871. In the many important posts occupied by the latter during the last 37 years, in many parts of the world, Lady Havelock was ever at his side, ably assisting him in the social part of his duties, making many friends by her tact and ready sympathy, and associating herself with all that was noble and good. In Ceylon there exists a memorial to her in the Havelock Hospital for Women and Children. The greatest sympathy will be felt with Sir Arthur Havelock in his bereavement.

CHRISTMAS IN CHURCH AND HOSPITAL.

"There was music on the midnight
"From a stately fane it rolled."

The shadows of midnight were enveloping the aisles and pillars of Westminster Abbey and the long line of lights which outlined Victoria Street shone on a deserted thoroughfare. But within the great Byzantine Cathedral or Westminster the first hour of Christmas morning broke upon a vast assemblage which filled the longest nave in England and overflowed into the side aisles and even the chapels. Far away in the distant Sanctuary enhaloed by the glow of tall wax candles, the Archbishop standing under the baldichino of golden marble intoned the opening words of the "Gloria in Excelsis." The choir in the mosaic gallery to the right took up the chant and pealed it up to the mighty roof and down to the kneeling multitude in immense waves of sound, the waves of human prayer and praise breaking before the feet of God. There was something very solemn in this throng of silent people drawn from all classes of Society, from many lands, and, I was going to say, from many religions, for they were not all Catholics, who had come together while the world was sleeping, to celebrate with the stately beauty and the reverent homage of the Roman ritual the first Mass of Christmas morning. The sanctuary was filled with a harmony of colour, the white and gold of the vestments worn by the Deacon and Subdeacon, the purple and ermine of the Canon's robes contrasted with the simple black cassocks and white cottas of the priests and servers. The rich perfume of the flowers mingled with the floating clouds of incense. The magnificent bursts of melody would dwindle down to the wandering voice of a single chorister floating through space above the bowed heads of the people like a bird unable to determine where to alight, then caught up and lifted into the infinite by the pealing notes of the great organ. The intense silence broken only by the notes of the sacring bell, and later the process of ecclesiastics, Bishops, Canons, Priests, men and boys to the small but beautiful presentment of the lowly stable at Bethlehem. The coming out from the light and warmth and quiet silence of the vast building into the deserted city streets of Christmas morning with its bright but starless sky, and keen east wind which seemed to be impregnated with the echoes of the "Adeste Fidelis." All these ingredients go to form an impression not easily forgotten, perhaps difficult to describe. It is the first of the day and it remains the most solemn and most lasting among many others.

Some twelve hours afterwards, at midday, another scene with a different beauty all its own meets the eye. The first belonged to the Divine love, the second is of human love and at such a season as this when human and Divine became united the one is complement of the other.

A long white ward, whose windows look down upon an old-fashioned quadrangle of buildings within which nestles a garden, is now, it is true, denuded of flowers and foliage, but it is still alive with the music of innumerable birds. Around the ward at equal distances apart stand twenty beds, and each contains an occupant. Some are old—these are "Grannies"—some are middle aged, others again are young, some mere children—these are "Topsies." Of this motley company some have but just escaped from that dread valley which leads to eternity, others are about to enter the dark and lonesome way, some are nearly at the journey's end and for these it is the last Christmas. The walls and pictures, the chains over the beds, the vases on the long central tables glow with the rich green and red of holly leaves and berries, and as the clock strikes twelve there enters a portly but commanding figure, a man well known in that Hospital—aye, and even beyond the seas,—whose strong hands have held death back by the throat and defeated his too early conquest a hundred times, whose tender touch has brought relief to many a suffering peasant as to a great Eastern prince who called him across the ocean to save his life. He comes accompanied by his troop of light hearted young men, who despite all the pranks for which the medical students is famous can be so gentle and so kindly to the suffering and the dying and his bevy of handmaids so sweet and womanly in their plain print dresses and snowy caps framing fresh healthy faces, bright eyes and soft abundant hair, and their no less snowy aprons which set off well trim waists and lithe natural figures. It is one of the greatest surgeons of the day who never misses each year as it comes round his visit to his particular hospital ward to carve the dinner for his patients of Christmas day. And as each dinner goes flying down the ward carried by long legged student or soft footed smiling nurse, the jest and laugh are merrily bandied to and fro in these places of pain, the lights of the huge Christmas tree shine out through the Board room windows an invitation to all who are well enough to walk, and one departs with the conviction that one of the happiest Christmases in the great cities is to be found inside the walls of the Hospitals.

A dining room whose floor is covered with Indian carpets, walls papered crimson with a high dado representing scenes of the desert and a darkening sunset, the furniture in richly carved black oak with great boars' heads which once inhabited a French Chateau. About the board gather a few old friends, tried and true with over thirty years knowledge of one another, to talk of old times on this day of reunions and of those who have passed to the great majority, and once again glasses are raised to honour the toast of the day without which the ceremony would not be complete. The toast which those in England drink to the Wanderers, the toast which the Wanderers give with no less earnestness for those at home. It is drunk in silence ere the circle gathers round the Christmas fire, perhaps because each would find it difficult to master the emotions which the simple words have power to stir—"All absent friends, all ships at sea."

Another Christmas episode which has given people something to talk of was the amusing wager won by the Duke of Westminster's guests. The Marquis of Cholmondeley boasted at dinner that his house was entirely burglar proof. This provoked certain individuals in the Eaton Hall house party to wager certain other individuals that they would prove this assertion wrong. The wager was accepted and accordingly in the dead of night two motor cars containing a masked party set out for Cholmondeley Castle. In the morning Lord Cholmondeley found some jewellery and the Cup he won on Screech Owl at the Southdown Hunt were missing, their place being filled by lumps of coal. A hue and cry was raised over the whole county, but no trace of the burglars could be discovered. In the course of the next afternoon, however, the Marquis received back the stolen property with a polite note of explanation, and the story is now going the rounds of all the Cheshire dinner parties.

There was another Christmas gathering in the great city which strikes memories almost too poignant to touch upon, and better pens than mine will give glowing accounts of the great Mutiny Dinner in the Albert Hall. In the grey atmosphere of a London December they gathered, these heroes who fifty years ago fought for Queen and country under the Indian sun. The youngest was sixty-five and though six hundred were too feeble or too far away to make the journey there was a goodly muster. Those who remember Lord Curzon's wonderful speeches in India know what such a man would say, and how he would say it at such a time. But the most pathetic moment in a ceremony fraught with deep emotion from beginning to end was the sounding of the "Last Post" for those who had already answered another roll call in the ranks of a deathless army.

And so having listened to the old carols, clasped the old friends by the hand, and drunk the old toasts, we say good-bye to the Christmas of 1907 and look forward to the New Year

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MR. GEORGE MCCULLOCH, whose death at 184, Queen's-gate, is announced by the "Times," was born in Glasgow a little less than sixty years ago, and went as a youth to South America, and was engaged in sheep and cattle farming. In this he was entirely unsuccessful, and he moved to Australia, where it is said he arrived with only a few pounds in his pocket. He went up country to what has become known to the whole financial world as Broken Hill. There Mr. McCulloch spent many years in sheep farming, and good fortune attended his labours. The Broken Hill silver mine was discovered on or near his farm, and, being one of the first to realise the important quantity of silver to be found, he threw all his energies into the mining scheme which sprang up. He was the owner of what the "Times" says may be described as the finest collection of pictures of living British artists in existence,

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE EXPULSION ORDER.

Heavy Fines and Sentences.

EUROPEAN APPEAL TO MR. SMUTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Seven Indians at Pretoria have been sentenced to three months' hard labour for disregarding the expulsion orders.

Four of them, with large business connections, were also fined fifty or one hundred pounds, with the alternative of a further three months in default.

The Court was crowded with Indians, whose conduct was most exemplary.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Meetings of Indians were held yesterday at Johannesburg and Pretoria, at which resolutions were passed, declaring that, notwithstanding the inhuman sentences passed on Indians they were determined to continue the struggle.

A meeting of Chinese held at Johannesburg decided to cable an account of the trials to the Peking Government.

Prior to the trial, Mr. Gandhi addressed his compatriots in the grounds of the Mohammedan Mosque and exhorted them to die in defence of the cause.

Thousands of Indians besieged the entrance to the Court House and attempted to rush the doors.

Three arrests were made.

After the sentences were passed, the Indians, with black flags flying, formed a procession and marched through the streets.

A memorial, signed by the Catholic Bishop of Kimberley, by Anglican clergymen, and by a number of Nonconformist ministers, has been forwarded to Mr. Smuts, urging him to reconsider the objectionable features of the Registration Act.

Mr. Smuts, in the course of a lengthy reply, says he trusts that his explanation will show that the Act is not intended to inflict indignity upon, or to hurt the religious susceptibility of Asiatics.

LATER

A despatch from Pretoria states that another Indian has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The Government has remitted yesterday's sentences from hard labour to simple emprisonment.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

A mass meeting was held at Durban to-day, of about fifteen hundred Indians to protest against the Transvaal Act, which is straining the loyalty of Indians, both in South Africa and India.

The hope was expressed that Indians and the Transvaal would fight to the bitter end.

Telegrams were sent to Lord Elgin and Lord Minto asking their intercession, also to prominent men in Bombay to raise a protest throughout India.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

European Doctor Summoned

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Doctor Beulz, of Frankfort-on-Maine, ex-Physician to the Japanese Crown Prince, proceeds to Tokio to attend the Crown Prince.

THE IRISH BOMB OUTRAGE

Four Arrests.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Four arrests have been made in connection with the Ennis bomb outrage.

THE VETERANS' FUND.

Ready Response.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Prince of Wales has given £500, the Duke of Connaught £100, the Duke of Westminster £500 Lord Mountstephen £200, and Lord Roberts £105 to the Crimean and Mutiny Veteran Fund.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

The Immigration Problem.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Washington State Department denies the report, emanating from Tokio that Mr. O'Brien, the United States Ambassador, had asked Japan for a written pledge to restrict emigration.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The New Anti-Japanese Immigration regulation, which provides that all immigrants must come direct from the land of their birth, will be enforced, in British Columbia immediately.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Success of the Lemieux Mission.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Mr. Lemieux, in an interview at Ottowa, said that he would make a statement in the House of Commons next week, which would please the people of Canada.

NEW CAPE LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

A Cape loan of £1,020,700 3½ per cent. has been issued at 93¼ in London to-day.

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

M. Takahira has been appointed Japanese Ambassador at Washington.

THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

In the Third Test Match at Adelaide, the Australian Eleven completed their first innings for 285.

England have made 259 runs for the loss of five wickets.

THE DUBLIN CASTLE JEWEL ROBBERY.

Failure of the Commission.

SIR ARTHUR VICARS WANTS A PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Commission of Enquiry into the Dublin Castle Jewel Robbery met to-day, and, after half-an-hour's private sitting, adjourned.

The Counsel of Sir Arthur Vicars, who, as Ulster King of Arms, was the custodian of the jewels, stated that the latter desired a full public judicial enquiry, in view of certain statements which had been made against Sir Arthur Vicars, and the fact that the Government had decided to remove him from the office of King of Arms.

It was considered that the powers and scope of the Commission were insufficient, and they consequently withdrew.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

In view of Sir Arthur Vicar's withdrawal, the Commissioners in the Dublin Castle jewel robbery enquiry considered it useless to proceed, but on the advice of the Solicitor-General, it has been decided to examine certain witnesses in private.

ANTI-VERMIN CAMPAIGN.

National Society Formed.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

At a meeting held last evening over which Sir James Crichton-Browne presided, it was resolved to form a National Society for the destruction of vermin, notably rats.

Sir James Crichton-Browne stated that Dr. Danysz, of the Pasteur Institute, had produced a bacteriological preparation fatal to the rat genus. The contagion produced by it was capable of rapid dissemination, and caused a disease which forced the rats to seek the air.

The meeting elected an Executive Committee comprising Sir James Crichton-Browne, Lord Avebury, Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir Patrick Manson and Surgeon-General Bradshaw.

A Salvation Army Commissioner offered the services of the Army's Officers in India and Japan to promote the object of the Society.

THE SOMALILAND RAID.

Captain Bongiovanni Killed.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Much anxiety is felt in Rome regarding the fate of Captain Bongiovanni, Captain Molinari and the Garrison at Lugh in Italian Somaliland, of which no news has been received.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

A telegram from Rome states that it is officially reported that Captain Bongiovanni, two native non commissioned officers, and a number of Askaris were killed at Lugh. The remainder of the Italian force retired. Captain Molinari was unhurt,

Fifteen Askaris have returned to Lugh.

THE "TIMES'" SALE.

Serious Litigation Threatened.

LONDDN, JANUARY 12.

The "Observer" says that serious litigation is threatened in connection with the proposed sale of the "Times" to which many of the proprietors are strongly opposed.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD AND N. Y. K.

Important Agreement.

END OF THE RATE WAR.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

A despatch from Bremen states that an agreement has been concluded between the Nord Deutscher Lloyd and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line whereby the latter leaves further Indian Service to the Nord Deutscher Lloyd alone on conditions declared to be perfectly satisfactory to both. This ends the eighteen months' freight and passenger rate cutting.

FIRE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Outbreak in a Pantry.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The butler's pantry in Buckingham Palace was on fire this afternoon, owing to an explosion of methylated spirits.

Thirteen fire-engines were promptly on the spot, but the servants had already suppressed the fire.

SITUATION IN TEHERAN.

Reign of Terror.

ZOROASTRIANS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The correspondent of the "Times," telegraphing from Teheran, says that all the Zoroastrians have struck work on account of the brutel murder of one of their influential bankers. A state of terrorism prevails.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Muley Hafid Proclaimed Sultan.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Muley-Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan at Fez. It is feared that this will delay the release of Sir H. Maclean.

THE story of the capture of a tiger on a rubber plantation in Johore after it had killed seventeen natives, as illustrating the ricks of rubber growing, is matched by another from South America. The "Brazilian Review" refers to the gathering of rubber in parts of Amazonas as a perilous occupation, and mentions the sending of a detachment of soldiers from Manaos into the interior to deal with Indians who have been killing rubber workers and rifling their houses.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT BARNSLEY.

Sixteen Children Crushed to Death.

OVERCROWDED CINEMATOGRAPH PERFORMANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

A terrible disaster has occurred at a cinematograph performance in Barnsley Public Hall.

The gallery of the hall was overcrowded and with a view to relieving the crush it was decided to transfer some of those in the gallery to the better seats. The usher called out, "Some of you children come downstairs," and a rush ensued. Hundreds of children were thrown down and trampled underfoot on the narrow winding staircase which was blocked with bodies of children, crushed and bruised by their companions who were forced by the pressure behind to scramble over them.

Sixteen were crushed to death and many were injured, some fatally.

The average age of victims was six years.

THE DROUGHT.

Good Rain in the United Provinces.

VILLAGE BURNED IN A GALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 11,

Rain is reported from several stations in Northern India. There was a severe storm at Allahabad on Friday night half an inch of rain falling. The skies are still clouded over. The "Pioneer" says the much wanted rain has come at last but it has yet to be ascertained whether the fall has been confined to a few districts in Upper India or has been widespread. If the latter there can be no exaggerating its importance for it comes at a time when it is most urgently needed as the latest crop report for the United Provinces shows. The rabi has germinated well in all except a few districts "but its future depends on rain during this month." The rain, too, if continuous, should have the effect of increasing the supplies of fodder, the scarcity of which has already begun to be severely felt.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

Further general rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours exactly where it was most wanted. The amounts are considerably heavier than those reported yesterday. The curtain of rain now extends over the parched United Provinces and Behar as well as over the greater portion of the Punjab and Central India. The precipitation ranges from two inches in Peshawar and Ludhiana, one and a half inches in Dera Ismail Khan, Lahore and Delhi, one inch in Lucknow, Jhansi and Agra, three-quarters of an inch in Jaipur, half an inch in Benares, Cownpore, Jubbulpore and Bareilly to a quarter of an inch in Nagpur, Surat and Buxar, and the Meteorological Department expect further showers in this region with probable extension into Eastern Bengal and Burma.

LATER.

Steady rain fell here last night and travellers arriving here by to-day's Mail train from upcountry describe the country they have passed through as soaked all the way from Delhi to Howrah. The rain in Bengal is in time to save a considerable portion of the rabi harvest and the general opinion here is that it has enormously ameliorated the entire agricultural situation from Peshawar to the Bay of Bengal.

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 11.

There was a heavy gale here last night and nearly an inch of rain has fallen already which will do an enormous amount of good. The sky is very overcast. Still more rain is expected.

The easterly gale of last night was responsible for destruction by fire of a small village on the outskirts of Lucknow. Twenty houses were completely destroyed and the sparks were blown dangerously near many European residences. A hundred villagers are homeless and suffering on account of the inclement weather.

DELHI, JANUARY 11.

A rainfall of over one and a half inches is registered locally since yesterday. To-day, the skies remained heavily overcast with a fifteen mile south-easterly wind. The rainfall appears to have been general throughout the Delhi Division and while nourishing grasslands and replenishing wells and tanks will invaluably benefit canal irrigated lands which have latterly suffered by the shortage in the total available water-supply.

LAHORE, JANUARY 11.

The rain which appears to have extended from Karachi to Delhi has ended the long six months of a drought in the Punjab and eased the tension of agricultural situation.

DARJEELING MAIL ASSAULT CASE.

Pleader Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The "Bengalee" reports the sentencing by the Sessions Court at Bogra of Darga Charan Sanyal, pleader, Dinajpur, to two years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Darjeeling Mail assault case.

MYMENSINGH RIOT REPORT.

Getting at the True Facts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The "Statesman" publishes an interview with Mr. Charles Hopkins of the firm of Messrs. J. Guha and Company of Mymensingh on the subject of the alleged disturbances in that centre which shows that the reports which have been appearing on this matter in the Indian Press are highly coloured and exaggerated. It appears that the Collector after the Goalundo outrage called in all firearms and that Military police were employed to search houses in enforcing this order. Some friction and assaults resulted and a number of families left the station in panic. This was allayed on the Collector's promising that search should cease at dusk and encouraged by this and other assurances those who migrated have returned.

The "Bengalee" reports that a lad at Mymensingh convicted of tearing down a police notice regarding the Goalundo affair has been sentenced by Mr. Garlich to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

NEW MASONIC LODGE FOR LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 12.

The consecration of the new Masonic Lodge, Lodge Chuttee Manzil, took place here yesterday afternoon and was attended by the Lucknow Masons and prominent Masons from other parts of the province. In the evening a Banquet was held presided over by Brigadier-General Macdonald who has been appointed Worshipful Master of the new Lodge. It is considered that the formation of the new Lodge will give a stimulus to masonry in these parts.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON ILL.

Returning Home Immediately.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson has resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab on account of a serious recurrence of the complaint from which he has been suffering and he proceeds home probably within the next ten days.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 11.

The "Pioneer" says:—We learn with the deepest regret that Sir Denzil Ibbetson has been ordered by his medical adviser to proceed to England as soon as possible. He will presumably make over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab at an early date.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

The announcement of Sir Denzil Ibbetson's retirement has been received by everybody here from the Viceroy downwards with much regret.

A Press note describes the loss as irreparable

The "Statesman" says that a public servant should be struck down just when he has reached the culminating point in the service of his country is a misfortune which will touch all hearts.

The "Pioneer" refers to it with deepest regret.

The "Journal" says the very greatest sympathy will be felt for Lady and Miss Ibbetson in their renewed anxiety. Sir Denzil has struggled bravely on until he could work no more and now hopes to leave India on 25th instant at the latest.

It is generally believed in official circles that Sir Louis Dane will succeed.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 12.

The "Pioneer" commending on Sir Denzil Ibbetson's retirement says:—

The thoughts of the province and of public generally will be less concerned with the future arrangement than with the departing of the Lieutenant Governor forced to relinquish public life under circumstances so peculiarly distressing. It is less than a year since Sir Denzil Ibbetson took up the Government of the Punjab for which his capacity and services had marked him out for some years in advance. His appointment was one of those which may be said to be as much due to the call of common public opinion as the authority that confirms its choice. The Indian Civilian has not only reached the summit of his professional career when he finds himself at the head of a province with which his service and his sentiments are bound up but he has also reached the climax of his public opportunities when it is time that all experience, knowledge and observation during the past years may be brought into practice for the benefit of the country. It is no wonder that the position is one that every consideration unites to make it honourable, desirable and dear to a man of feeling and ability and from a public point of view. So many hopes and interests are centred in the activities of such a man at the commencement of his term of office that its sudden interruption is nothing short of general misfortune, that the bow just fully bent, finds its string snapped and it must be long before other hands can refit the instrument and readjust the aim. Sir Denzil Ibbetson will at least be able to take away with him the assurance that his loss is deeply felt not only in the Punjab but by the General Administration of India.

SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

Important Modification.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 11.

The following Press Communique on an important modification in the constitution of the Simla Municipal Committee is announced for general information. Hitherto the Committee has consisted of five elected and five appointed members, but for reasons affecting the public interests the Local Government, with the approval of the Government of India has directed that in future the Committee shall consist of seven members all of whom shall be appointed. The members will be the Deputy Commissioner of Simla as President, the Executive Engineer, Simla Provincial Division, the Senior Civil Surgeon and one member apiece to represent respectively the Government of India, the Trades the House Owners and the Native Population. The Punjab Trades Association have nominated their Master to represent the Simla Trades on the reconstituted Simla Municipal Committee.

EARTHQUAKE AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JANUARY 12.

A shock of earthquake was felt here at about 7 a. m. this morning

LATER.

Another shock of earthquake was felt this afternoon at about five minutes to four. People ran out of their houses. No damage was done.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BENGAL.

Fireman Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

The 49 Up Passenger train in the E.B.S. Railway from Diamond Harbour was derailed from a cause unknown at Magrahat station yesterday afternoon A native fireman was killed and four third-class passengers were injured, one of them fatally The passengers were transhipped and the other trains were worked through the goods loop.

THE VILLUPURAM RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 11.

The trial has commenced at Cuddalore in the Court of the Special Deputy Magistrate of South Arcot of Mahomed Abdul Hafiz, Sahib Khan Sahib and a batch of twenty-three persons alleged to have been concerned in the riots at Villupuram of the 10th of December last. They are charged with robbery, dacoity and mischief by fire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

MONDAY, January 13.

The following Officers were detailed to proceed on reconnaissance duty:—Captain C. W. A. Holmes, 116 the Mahrattas, Bombay, from Karambela (nearest Railway Station, Daman Road) to Mahagon (Nearest Railway Station, Boisar). (late Bombay Command Route No. 41.) 2nd-Lieutenant F. B. Scott, R. G. A., Bombay, from Bhiwndi (nearest Railway Station, Thana) to Mahagaon (nearest Railway Station, Boisar). (late Bombay Command Route No. 41.)

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JANUARY 11.—Capt. Fellows, 30th Lancers, from Pandharpur.
Lieut., Pird, 4th Rajputs, from England.
Captain Fennell 32nd Lancers, from England.
Lieut., Barlow, R.H.A., from Karachi.
Captain Hog', R.E., from Quetta.
2nd-Lieut., Will, 2nd Cheshire Regt., from Karachi.
2nd Lieut., Hamilton, Royal Scots, from Karachi.
Captain Paul, A.V.D., from Karachi.
Lieut., West, R.F.A., from Karachi.
Lieut., Gascorghe, R.F.A., from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut., Whilis, 31st Lanc., to Meerut, Colonel Westropp, S. and T. C., to Poona.
Lieut., Burlow, R.H.A., to Trimulgherry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

Captain Shuttleworth, Supply and Transport Corps from the Quetta College, is posted to Rawalpindi Division.

Engines' pay is sanctioned to R. E. Soldiers on the Indian Establishment when on leave other than furlough or leave necessitated by preventible disease; also when on a voyage not connected with furlough.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ANTI-ASIATIC FEELING.

Riot in Oregon.

ORIENTAL QUARTER WRECKED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Advices from Portland, in the State of Oregon, U.S.A., state that an erroneous report that a citizen had been murdered in a Chinese restaurant at Lethbridge, near Alberta, led to 1,500 inhabitants of the town wrecking the Oriental quarter.

The police were powerless to check the crowd. A brigade of mounted constables ultimately dispersed the rioters.

Suggestion by the "Times."

IMPERIAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY URGED.

The "Times" recommends the Imperial Secretariat to organise a Commission, representing the Empire, to investigate the Asiatic problem and to make plain mutual difficulties.

"Possible," the "Times" goes on to say, "the evidence might convince some of our most exclusive colonies that it is impossible entirely to bang the door against the growing tide of population in the East. Possibly also, it might convince us that the unrestrained immigration of Asiatics would be fatal to our civilisation and race. Certain parts of the Empire, most suited to Oriental and least suited to our habits, might be specially reserved for Oriental immigration."

Situation in the Transvaal.

INDIANS REFUSE TO REGISTER.

Mr. Gandhi, an Indian barrister, addressing a mass meeting of Indians on the Rand yesterday, said that the fact of Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, having sanctioned the Transvaal Immigration Restriction Act had unduly strained Indian loyalty, for this was a barbarous, savage measure, although it had been passed by an avowedly Christian Government. Mr. Gandhi and eight compatriots on the Rand have been arrested for having refused to register under the Asiatic Registration Act. They have, however, been released on parole. Many Indians have been arrested on a similar charge elsewhere in the Transvaal.

The "Times" declares that the Imperial assent to the Transvaal Immigration Restriction Act enables the Transvaal to enforce Asiatic Registration by deporting passive resisters.

Scottish Miners' Houses.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION TO BE MADE.

At the instance of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire and report upon certain questions relating to the health and safety of miners and the administration of the Mines Acts, Dr. Haldane has been appointed to inspect the houses of Scottish miners with a view to making recommendations concerning the housing of miners.

New York Tenants on Strike.

REDUCTION OF RENTS DEMANDED.

Ten thousand of the poorer tenants in the east end of New York refuse to pay their rents unless the latter are substantially reduced.

Rugby Football.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand team of professional Rugby footballers played a match against a Salford team to-day, and scored three tries to their opponents' one goal The New Zealanders scored six points to nil during the first half of the game. The contest throughout was fast and keen.

Germanising the Poles.

PRUSSIAN GOODS BOYCOTTED.

A determined boycott of Prussian goods is taking place throughout Galicia, an Austrian province adjoining Poland, in consequence of the efforts being made by the Prussian Diet further to Germanise Posen by expropriating the lands of Polish owners in that province.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Poore, who is to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot H. Hawkes in the command of the Australian Squadron, will leave for Sydney by the R.M.S. "China."

The Shipbuilding Trade.

Owing to a scarcity of new orders the Clyde shipbuilders are discharging many workmen. One firm has discharged 24 draughtsmen.

The French Army in Morocco.

Owing to ill-health General Drude has retired from the command of the French forces in the south west of Morocco. He has been succeeded by General Dumade.

A Vienna Robbery.

A man, named Goldschmidt, who recently deserted from the Austrian army after stealing a large amount of money from the Vienna arsenal, has been arrested with £1,000 in his possession. With some of the proceeds of the robbery he had repaid a woman a sum he had previously stolen from her.

The Defence of the Empire.

A CORRESPONDENT'S REPLY TO MR. HALDANE.

A correspondent in the "Times" complains of the pessimism of Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, with regard to the defence of the Empire. The correspondent implies that the oversea dominions will not afford support to the motherland in the event of a serious war, and if the whole burden of naval defence falls upon the United Kingdom it will be owing to the ineptitude of British politicians, and not because British subjects will unpatriotically refuse to contribute.

The Black Hand.

The better class of Italian clerks and warehousemen in New York, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia have formed a society, to be known as the White Hand, to assist the police in suppressing the notorious Black Hand Secret Society.

The British Ministry.

The Statement made by the "Daily Express" that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Ministry is to be reconstructed has been authoritatively declared to be baseless.

The inquiry into the charge of treason against Dinizulu has been adjourned for a week to enable the Court to inspect Dinizulu's kraal at Usutu in Zululand.

ALTHOUGH the early History of the Clan Grant, the head of which is the Earl of Seafield, is shrouded in the mists of antiquity, the members of the Clan who dined together on the 14th December are able to claim that they have kept their tartan prominent in modern times. More than forty of the names are to be found in the "Dictionary of National Biography." The lineage of the head of the Clan is carried back to Gregory de Grant, Sheriff of Inverness, about the time of Alexander II.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.

Captain Garwood, (of the, Royal Scots) Adjutant of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers shot himself on Saturday night at the Great Western Hotel.

Mr. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest in the Hotel yesterday morning when the following evidence was recorded:—

Lieutenant John C. Scott of the Royal Scots said the deceased was a Captain in the Royal Scots and was about 37 years of age. The deceased had been living there for about a fortnight. He was Adjutant of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The witness saw deceased alive for the last time a week ago. The deceased then looked in good health. On Saturday night at about 12 o'clock, witness was informed by the servant of the deceased that his master had shot himself. He went to the Hotel in the morning and saw his dead body. It was in the same position as seen by the jury. Witness had no reason to suspect foul play. The letter produced and read to the jury was in the handwriting of the deceased and bore his signature.

Louis Alvares, a writer in the Hotel, who lives on the premises, deposed that the deceased had been in the Hotel since the 28th December last. The deceased occupied a room on the ground floor and ten days ago changed to the room where his body was then lying. The servant of the deceased told the witness his sahib was of a hasty temper. On Saturday night at about 11 o'clock witness was sleeping in the passage on the 3rd floor, when he heard the report of a gun and he also smelt some powder. At this, he sent the hamal for the Manager of the Hotel. The hamal brought the Manager. Witness then sent for both the servants of the deceased, one of whom came and pushed open the door, which was not locked. Witness saw the deceased from the door. The deceased was sitting on a chair and there was blood on the floor. The deceased was quite dead.

Kissan Hariba, butler to the deceased, deposed that the deceased had been ailing since the 6th instant, and appeared to have low fever. The deceased could not sleep. He appeared as usual. Witness brought the bottle containing medicine from Thompson and Taylor at 8-30 p. m. on Saturday. Witness did not know the bottle containing tabloids. He saw the deceased alive for the last time at 9-30 p. m. on Saturday night The deceased was then reading a book. Before witness was sent for the medicine, the deceased had half a bottle of champagne. At 9-30 on Saturday night witness asked the deceased what time he wanted tea in the morning and was told to bring it at 7-30 a.m. Witness then left the deceased. About 11 p. m. witness was told by a hamal that the report of a gun was heard in his master's room. Witness went to the room, pushed open the door and saw the deceased in the same position as seen then. The gun was as it was now. The Hotel Manager, with others and the Police, came to the spot. The gun was his master's and was a double-barrel gun.

Inspector William Robert Jones in charge of the Colaba Section deposed that on Saturday night at about 12 o'clock he received information that a European gentleman had shot himself at the Great Western Hotel. He immediately proceeded to the Hotel. He found the deceased as seen by the Jury. The deceased was in the same position as seen by the Jury, with the right hand side of his head blown away and a double barrel gun between his legs as seen by the Jury. The left hand barrel of the gun contained an empty cartridge. To the trigger was attached a string tied to a walking stick On the table a similar cartridge containing buck-shot was found. On the writing table opposite was found the letter read to the Jury. A bottle containing sulphonal was near him and a draught bottle from Thomson and Taylor was on a small table near the bed. The right barrel was empty the buck-shot went in at the right eye and found exit from the back of the head.

The Jury recorded a verdict that the acoused committed suicide by shooting himself through the eyes with a gun while labouring under temporary insanity,

On hearing the report of the gun the servants were aroused; but none of them dared to enter the room through fear and fright. The Manager, Mr. Shvaxe A. H. Malegamwala, who was on the premises, was informed. He opened the door, and grasping the situation, called in the Police. The letter was addressed by the deceased to Major Dawson, his particular friend. In it, the deceased regretted the necessity which had obliged him to commit the act in "sheer desperation," medical draughts and suiphonal having proved useless in bringing him necessary relief against sleeplessness. He begged the Major to convey to his brother officers of the Regiment this fact; also to assure them that he had not been led into it through anything disgraceful on his part. He was sorry that the incident would cause pain to members of his family, especially, to his mother. His pay was ample enough to cover the outstandings against him.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon. It was very largely attended, Colonel Murray and officers of the Royal Scots being present, also the officers of the Railway Volunteer Corps Military honours were accorded to the deceased. This is the second case of a G. I. P. R. Volunteer Corps Adjutant meeting with an untimely death.

PASTORAL VISIT AT THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent from Thana under the above heading writes to your issue of the 8th instant that the Confraternities of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Thana, did not turn up for the Reception of the Bishop of Damaun on his Pastoral visit to the said Church, although the vicar had asked the said Societies to officially receive the august visitor Their refusal, he says, was due to their grievance against the increased fees respecting marriages, funerals, etc. I should like now to state the plain facts regarding the alleged increase of fees. Some months back the vicar of Thana (according to the faculties granted to him by the Bishop) framed a table of fees more or less in vogue at the time, as the parishioners had complained very often of the want of fixed charges. The vicar found it a difficult task for, on examining the books kept in the archives of the Church, he saw that the ex-vicars had each their own method of charges. He therefore followed a middle course and framed a schedule of fees which was approved by His Grace and afterwards published in the Church. Against this the parishioners made a petition to the Bishop asking for reduction of the charges alleging the poverty of the parishioners in general. His Grace sent the petition to the vicar, who called all the signatories and asked them to name among themselves some delegates with whom he would discuss the matter. The delegates appointed by them were called together on a Sunday evening. The vicar asked them to examine the documents of the Church and proceed to the framing of a new schedule. But they would not do this. They brought forward a schedule of fees framed by them in their meeting saying that this was what they wanted and that it was lawful and just. The vicar, of course, could do nothing better than show this schedule of theirs to the Bishop, who ordered a new one to be framed reducing the fees as much as possible taking into consideration the poverty of the parishioners. Accordingly a new schedule was framed which after being examined with great minuteness was approved by His Grace and published in the Church. The parishioners are still not satisfied with this as was seen from the heroic act practised by the Confraternities, although many of them especially the poor, have declared before the vicar that the fees are much reduced now. Hence it is clear that the refusal of the Confraternities was due only to the Bishop not granting all their wishes, which was simply impossible. Nevertheless His Grace was received with the greatest solemnity, a large number of children receiving His Grace in procession, and everything was orderly.

With regard to the police I beg to state that they were asked for on account of the distribution of prizes which was held in a "pendal" and was open to the public.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

A BIRMINGHAM firm has offered to raise a complete heavy Battery of Artillery, manned entirely by its employees, for service with the Territorial Army. There are one or two other firms at Home who are willing to do the same from amongst their skilled artisans if the Government will guarantee that the new Artillery force is made complete for war and not a paper force. It is understood that Elswick and Barrow can each supply complete Batteries

THE UNEXPLORED WORLD.

"Da steh ich nun, ich armer Thor
"Und bin so klug, als wie zuvor."
(There stand I now poor fool, and am as wise as before.)

This is Faust's candid confession. Ten years he has been leading his pupils by the nose, up and down, to and fro, to learn at last that he knows nothing. And yet he is a most brilliant aluminus, a master, ay, a doctor of laws and medicine, of theology and philosophy. Not so modest the strong-minded product of modern education. He has proper principles and knows how to regulate his beliefs and air his views, personal interest being the measure of all good. Worldly ambitions bear spiritual aspirations downwards, and these may mask themselves in intellectual growth. The moral sense suffers. It has been so from all time. Was it not Alcibiades, the most brilliant orator of Athens who in the face of a tribunal said, "We have courtesans for our pleasure, concubines to share our beds, and wives to give us legitimate children, and to keep our houses!" Why! Because the Erinnys had disappeared and with them the penal sanction set down by religion for this life and for the other. In our day, the victorious cohorts of scepticism which gather to the trumpet-call of Tyndall and Spencer, Huxley and Haeckel, Darwin and Mill, while building temples to their new God protoplasm, have persuaded themselves into error against their own inner consciousness and against any powers in themselves higher than those of procreation, thought or digestion. Tell them that floating upon the wave of thought which is just now swelling in so strangely on modern European society, there is an ever-growing mass of facts to show conclusively that human perception turns out to be accessible to other impressions than those of the senses and they meet it with a sniff of lofty disdain. Silly superstitions say these cerebrally superheated savants. Such sound opinion smacks of the boy-editor's effusions—with the garter of his office, the 'We' lending weight to them—instructing his readers on weighty problems, most of whom are very likely his superiors in sense and culture. Facts are the hardest nuts to crack. You cannot put them out of court with a jest; for raillery is not reasoning, nor is laughter logic. What disasterous blundering one radical false concept may give rise to has been shown by nineteenth century Science. Is it Haeckel you think with or Schopenhaur? And the entire character of your life hangs thereby.

THE TWO GREAT CURRENTS

which are far bearing us away, and which seem to determine the direction of our future are Democracy and Science. These roll away both; those who go with them, as those who go against, the one peaceably, the other violently, with that inexorable fatality which every succession of history elaborates. The epoch is thus democratic and scientific for reasons which are of the very essence of Society. The experimental method which reigns supreme has been the iconoclast of our day. It has left us the only one idol of science, all other being sacrified to it, just as over a hundred years ago the "sea-green Pontiff set his torch to Atheism and Co. and raised the Statue of Wisdom instead to the Etre Supreme. How exacting is the sublime ingratitude of life! With the colossal development of the experimental faculty, the conditions of material existence have been vastly modified. A wide-spread well-being permits of an almost infinite multiplicity of average educations. Dogmas capable of justifying social inequalities are either destroyed, or take no root. The democratic push evidently results from the thousand partial efforts towards development and possession effected by armies of minor artisans and toilers and petty proprietors. Science is then the immense hope of our generation. But can we ignore that it secretes an incurable care of pessimism? And that its last word is bankruptcy? bankruptcy this very day, certain for those who have measured the abyss of the formula: the Unknowable! Patiently and critically studied, what has this philosophy to offer beyond the bare dogmatic negation of any knowable or knowing author of the Universe? The spell of it lies in the style affectedly precise, and in the epithets and phrases incomparably solemn, serving as drapery to what hazy indefiniteness and loose reasoning there is. In the spinal marrow of Modern Society is a

MORAL MOTOR ATAXY

the epitome of which is a train-de-luxe. Behind the hiss of steam, and in the tinkle of the electric bell, does not one hear the chuckle of Gothen Mephistopheles? How the tempters fatal gifts, which we take as a boon and a triumph draw us nearer and nearer to an artificial, dependent and unnatural state! Do we see in our overtaxed civilization, the symptoms of that unnamed malady which was the plague of Imperial Rome? No one has expressed it better for us than the slight and feminine De Musset. The desire for excitement to exercise the spirit of ennui leads to life being lived in a throng, a rush, a gallop—the auto-cars and airships adding vastly to the facility—ruined by the expense of continual visiting and inviting. Surely, you detest entertaining. "Mais que faire?" You must receive to be received. A strange progress which makes educated men incapable of resisting the paltry pleasures of the green-table and the glass! So the world goes on without pause, the naughty clever people sinning their pleasant sins unseen, the facet of their minds which is turned most nearly on their earth life being that of desire, of which sex is its most ready provocative. Then there is the love of money, and the fear of poverty which make of a large percentage of human beings mere time-servers always ready to hold the stirrup-leather of the strongest. The sense of the beauty of virtue, without the merit of its exercise is what this mass of mediocrity inoculated with the scientifico-unknowable serum finds most accommodating. But the immunity to be enjoyed therefrom must necessarily be temporary. Life in every form is one vast series of fine gradations. And the person who elects to stand still at the point of culture he has reached, vowing he can go no further, ignores the law which forbids a man to stand still. Progress is man's distinctive mark. He "partly is and wholly hopes to be." There is

AN AWAKENING,

all around us, of occult powers, magnetism, telepathy, levitation, the unsuspected properties of radiant matter, and the thousand other phenomena which shake the official sciences. To go on, man must seek admittance into the sanctuary of his own nature, to the place whence his life power comes and where he is priest of the shrine of life as Socrates and Plato were. "Il faut si peu de chose pour encourager la beauté dans une ame," says Maeterlinck. It needs so little to awake the angel that sleeps. There is no doubt that a man must educate himself to perceive that which is "beyond" matter, as he must educate himself to perceive that which is in matter. The initial effort for spiritual knowledge is a heavy one and it is clearly a question of strength as well as of willing activity. The tumult of the world drowns the voice of the God within us but the time comes when the wheels stop, the clamour ceases and that loving voice strikes in full accord upon our hearts. It is then we stand amazed that all our life-long such a chorus of heavenly harmonies had been calling to us and we heard them not. You seek God in your life and he does not appear, say you. Don't you expect a little too much? like the blind man in the legend who had journeyed a long way to go and hear their God. They were seated on the steps, when some one asked what they did there. "We are waiting," said they "to hear God, and he has not yet spoken a word." They had not eyes to see that the brazen gates of the temple were closed; nor did they know that the voice of God filled the entire edifice. Does God cease to speak to us for an instant? It is we who do not think of keeping the doors open. Did we but take good care we would hear him in regard to every act. We all live in the sublime. What else can we wish to live in? What we want are not occasions to live in heaven, but meditation, and concentration, a little introversion of the soul. If yours is but ever so small a chamber think you God is not there? Or that it is not possible to lead there a high life? Purity of life and thought are its essentials. Without it you cannot realize the ideal in you. Or to put it as Kant does, You must act not according to laws, but according to an "idea" of law. Then alone will the ideal be actualised as truly in you as is the vegetable life in the plant. Do not resist or resent the circumstances of life any more than the plants resent the rain and the wind. The key to the unexplored world lies in making valid the moral law in your own life, which is written as much within as without you. Study Science by all means, but do not imbibe from it bitter negations, with a deep feeling of disdain and of rebellion against every divine or human law. All the natural sciences concentrated on a bit of iron ore fail to exhaust the truth in it. There is always a "beyond," in

the process of knowing seems always to stop short, at the critical moment, when the truth is just about to be reached. The intellect is touched with a kind of impotence which makes it useless when it gets near the reality. In regard to the larger life problems which face us Science is nowhere. Advanced Scientific thinkers like Crookes and Lodge, Richet and Flammarion have come to recognise the fact, and are seeking for the human heart some other kinship than that of atoms, true and correct as that may be.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—The Committee has resolved to ask for Prize Essays in English from ladies on any one of the undermentioned subjects to be announced by the Committee on the day of examination :—

1. Emancipation of women in India.
2. Duty of a woman towards her home and children.
3. The influence of Western Education on Indian women.
4. How can the various communities of India be more closely united socially ?
5. Does higher education incapacitate a woman for Womanly duties ?
6. How do Literature and Arts tend to promote refinement in the Social and Domestic life of women ?

The first prize is Rs. 150, and the second a gold medal.

The examination will be held in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall on the 9th February at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and the time to be allowed is 3 hours.

Candidates for competition are requested to communicate their names and addresses to the undersigned on or before the 7th of February, 1908.

A special prize of Rs. 100 on "The Influence Music" is offered. The essay on this subject also must be written at the same place and on the same day, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) —Yours, etc.

(MISS.) P. K. KABRAJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

2, Matthew Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

ADVENTURESS'S FRAUDS.

"The worst case of systematic lying and deception" which Mr. Curtis Bennett, the police magistrate, has ever disposed of was heard by him in London, on December 27, at Westminster.

Constance Gwendoline Cavendish Chapman, forty-two, the daughter of an Army captain and the wife of a Church of England clergyman (who was stated in court to be serving nine months' imprisonment in Wakefield Prison for forgery), was charged with obtaining money by fraud and false pretences from policemen in many parts of London.

In the courtyard the accused woman was identified by constable after constable from numerous districts, as wide apart as Bethnal Green, Hackney, Croydon, and Brompton, who had assisted her as the result of simulating great distress.

It was stated that for a considerable time the woman had lived a life, of fraud.

Mr. Curtis Bennett sentenced her to twelve months' hard labour.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th Dec. on 504·35 Miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,45,000	2,33,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	287	466	8	761
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	33,70,203	43,90,503	98,843	80,59,549
Total for 26 weeks	35,15,203	46,23,503	1,02,843	84,43,549
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,37,000	2,35,624	1,943	3,74,567
Per mile of Ry. do.	272	467	4	743
Total to corresponding date do.	33,95,237	51,30,752	1 19,914	86,45,903

Increase for the week .... Rs. 9,303
Decrease to date ..... " 2,02,354

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Dec on 17·26 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	800	350	10	860
Or per mile of Railway	29	20	1	50
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	11,837	7,091	38	18,466
Total for 26 weeks	11,837	7,441	48	19,326
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	274	870	1	1,125
Per mile of Ry. do.	15	50	....	65
Total to corresponding date do.	9,915	6,813	132	16,860

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 265
Increase to date .. ... " 3,436

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Dec. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	12,000	....	18,000
Or per mile of Railway	43	85	0	128
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	1,56,695	4,39,363	4,133	6,20,191
Total for 26 weeks	1,62,695	4,71,363	4,133	6,38,191
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,238	22,988	614	29,740
Per mile of Ry. do.	44	162	5	211
Total to corresponding date do.	1,40,631	5,03,065	5,745	6,50,011

Decrease for the week.... Rs. 11,740
Do. to date..... " 11,350

SPEAKING at Wellington, New Zealand, on the 17th December, the Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, complained of the inadequacy of the transmission of cable news from New Zealand to London. He declared himself strongly in favour of the "All-red" route, and said that he would not rest satisfied till it was an accomplished fact.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills. V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send one order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1550, Market, Bombay, No. 2.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Fifth Extra Meeting.

MAIMOON WINS AGAIN.

The Fifth Extra came off on Saturday with large fields on the whole and a very fair day's racing, honours being perhaps a bit in favour of punters once more. In the opening race Maimoon again showed his superiority over the rest of the new ponies, winning comfortably with top weight. There was plenty in favour of Mudkoor, which made him favourite as he suggested, in his two half mile races being able to stay, did two-fifths of a second better time than his rival whom he was now meeting on twelve pounds better terms. Both Maimoon's races, however, had been won very easily, though his five furlong race was in poor time, and he now proved that he has got to show all he can do. It was a pretty race between the two to the distance but then Maimoon came away nicely handled by Bradshaw.

They were an unknown lot in the second but Nofa's second to Maimoon and the report of a good gallop made him favourite and the public's confidence was by no means misplaced. He held Golden Crown well in hand but it is not every jocky who can look round and keep a safe hold of his mount. Yussuff found this to his cost and coming down with the winner to a little distance after the winning post brought Abbas down too. He damaged his shoulder but is lucky that nothing worse occurred either to him or others in the race; Abbas getting off with a shaking.

Moscow was picked out as the good thing in the Maiden Plate and ran well up to expectations, winning fairly comfortably with Williams waiting nicely till well up the straight. Elector was the disappointing one, running nowhere, but Madrid brought home a pile of place money.

There was a bad upset in the Prongs Plate, Dhamas, a hot favourite, failing to stay out after being well to the front most of the journey. Scarlet also ran poorly and left Gold Mint, who was well backed by his connections, to hold Recruit fairly safe.

The Epsom Plate dwindled down to a field of four with Admiral Crichton a hot favourite from Royalist. They came in as backed, Kamad taking the former right away to the front and winning comfortably after allowing Royalist to close. The other two were never in the hunt.

Eleven went out for the Midget Handicap, which was considered a very open race, Shanwar and Creditor sharing money though the latter on form had but little to recommend him. Creditor was immediately sent away to the front and, despite strong challenges first from Sahoon and then Shanwar, won a good race having very little to spare as he passed the post.

There were six in the January Plate with tens, bar two, Lady Lomond and Baritone, Mr. Hutchins, as things turned out, had the race to himself. His second string, Vocalist, made the pace and successfully killed Lady Lomond at the bend where Baritone came up and steadily passed his stable companion after getting a poor start, being rather slow in getting on his feet.

In the last race, the Third Hopeful Plate, there was the worst upset of the season. Out of eleven, Martyn and Turkish Flag were picked with Lookman and Rome Alli having a large following. The winner turned up in a thirty to one chance, Great Power, whom Williams took away to the front and kept there to the finish, neither of the two best fancied even placing.

THE FIRST HOPEFUL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1907. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs; W. I. Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 190 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 12lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and Mr A Mans's b h a Maimoon 9st 11b ..... Bradshaw 1
Mr R R S' Mudkoor 8st 6lbs ..... Williams 2
Mr Pitt's Fantom 8st 6lbs ..... Kamad 3
Mr George's Esar 8st 5lbs ..... Heeroo 4

Also ran.—Zari 8st 6lbs, Hoodaib 8st 5lbs, Reward 8st 5lbs, Naief 8st 2lbs, Narain 8st 2lbs, Pootas 7st 4lbs, Chasib 7st 4lbs, Sir Askar 7st 11b, Rogers 7st 11b.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Mudkoor, 5 to 2 against Maimoon, 5 to 1 Fantom and Esar. Tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—From a good start Maimoon jumpe dout in front of Fantom but was soon passed by Mudkoor who led to the bend. Here Fantom made his run under the whip but was done, and Maimoon coming up stayed Mudkoor out to win by two and a half lengths, four next. Time:—1 min. 8secs.

THE SECOND HOPEFUL PLATE.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1907. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs; W. I. Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 190 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 12lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Sulleman Baha's Nofa 8st 5lbs..... Yussuf 1
Mr A S Oomer's Golden Crown 7st 7lbs..... Abbas 2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Arcadia 8st 5lbs..... Trahan 3
Mr Sulleman Maha'la's Uganda 7st 13lbs, (carried 8st 11b) ..... Taylor 4

Also ran.—Little Gafil 9st 8lbs, Afreed 8st 5lbs, Shirvin 7st 13lbs, (carried 8st), Saraband 7st 5lbs, Aden 7st 7lbs, Fav 7st 7lbs, Sir George 7st 7lbs, (carried 7st 8lbs), Homyer 7st 7lbs (carried 7st 10lbs). Japanese Flag 7st 7lbs), Print Craft 7st 4lbs, (carried 7st 7lbs).

Betting:—6 to 4 against Nofa, 5 to 1 Afreed and Golden Crown, 6 to 1 Saraband and 8 to 1 Shirvin.

The Race:—Nofa led out followed by Golden Crown, Sir George and Arcadia. Sir George falling back Uganda came up but Nofa held on in front to win fairly comfortably by a length and a half, two lengths next. Time:—1min. 9secs.

A MAIDEN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs, 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs, W. I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Dawood Essack's Moscow 9st 3lbs ..... Williams 1
Mr Mujeed Jurjis' Silver Stream 7st 13lbs..... Taylor 2
Mr S. K's Madrid 9st 3lbs..... Bradshaw 3
Mr A S Oomer's Norwood 7st 10lbs..... Abbas 4

Also ran.—Idbus 9st 3lbs, Zir 9st 3lbs, Sunlight 9st 3lbs Elector 9st, Rosebud 8st 11lbs, Baroda 8st 8lbs.

Betting,—5 to 4 against Moscow, 2 to 1 Elector, 4 to 1 Madrid, 8 to 1 Baroda.

The Race:—Sunlight jumped out in front of Silver Stream and Moscow. Followed by Norwood, Moscow drew up as they neared the bend and, passing Silver Stream in the straight, won comfortably by two and a quarter lengths, length next. Time,—1 min. 20 2-5secs

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over, since 31st March, 1905. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties.—Winner, since 31st March, 1905, race value Rs. 190 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; three times, 12lbs; oftener, 16lbs. Allowance —Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's Gold Mint 8st 6lbs...C B Mahomed 1
Mr Mujeed Jurjis' Recruit 8st 11lbs ..... Taylor 2
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's Scarlet 8st 8lbs ..... Kamad 3
Mr A K Readymoney's Dhamas 8st 11lbs..... Williams 4

Also ran:—Royal Red 8st 4lbs, Joker, 8st 8lbs, Makhjoom, 8st 7lbs, Madras, 8st 6lbs, Hydori, 8st 7lbs, Galopin, 7st 6lbs, Salaam, 7st 6lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Dhamas, 3 to 1 against Scarlet 5 to 1 Gold Mint, and 8 to 1 Madras.

The Race.—Dhamas jumped out just in front of Gold Mint and Royal Red with Recruit next. Nearing the half mile the first three were in a line and at the bend Gold Mint led, Dhamas began to fall away and Recruit came up. Gold Mint keeping in front won by a quarter length, a head next. Time.—1min 52 1-5secs.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's Admiral Crichton 8st 12lbs ..... Kamad 1
Mr Kelso's Royalist 8st 6lbs ..... Williams 2
Mr P B Avasia's Preparation 8st 2lbs..... Bradshaw 3
Mr John Morris' Oakton 10st 5lbs..... Williams 4

Betting:—7 to 4 on Admiral Crichton, 2 to 1 against Royalist, 5 to 1 Preparation and 10 to 1 Oakton.

The Race:—Admiral Crighton jumped out to soon hold a fore length lead from Royalist, six lengths away came Preparation. Royalist drew up to within a length at the bend but Admiral Crichton left him and won easily by two and a half lengths, ten lengths next. Time:—1min. 45secs.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs, 13·3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Alex. A and Essaye's Creditor 8st 11lbs.....Heeroo 1
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's Shanwar 8st 9lbs.....Kilborn 2
Mr Meji Syed Rashid's Sahoon 7st 11b.....Kamad 3
Mr L K Rajmdin's Bettlar 7st 7lbs ..... Rind 4

Also ran.—Darby 8st 3lbs, Young Gazelle 9st 8lbs, Sir Jamal 7st 12lbs, Yatim 7st 5lbs, Basheer 7st 4lbs (carried 7st 5lbs), Sabah 7st 3lbs, (carried 8st 11bs) Gaucho 7st 2lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Shanwar, 2 to 1 Creditor, 6 to 1 Darby and Sahoon and 7 to 1 Sir Jamal.

The Race:—Creditor jumped out in front by a clear two lengths from Darby and Settler. Sahoon and Shanwar came at the bend but Creditor under the whip won by three-quarters, head next. Time—1min. 7 2-5secs.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March, 1905. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr W Hutchins' Baritone 9st 7lbs.....Bradshaw 1
Mr W Hutchins' Vocalist 8st 6lbs .....Taylor 2
Mr S A Wahed's Sir Galahad 7st 3lbs .....Mujeed 3
Mr Morison's Lady Lomond 8st 10lbs .....Killorn 4

Also ran.—Comeback 9st 4lbs and Peria Doray 6st 9lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Lady Lomond, 5 to 4 against Baritone, 10 to 1 Comeback and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Vocalist got away with a length lead from Lady Lomond, Baritone getting away badly but reducing the gap drew up to them at the bend. Here Lady Lomond was done and Baritone coming well won by a length and a quarter, half next.—Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

THE THIRD HOPEFUL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs, 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1907. 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs, W. I. Penalties,—Winner, race value Rs. 190 or over: once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener, 12lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Abdoola Tamimi's Great Power 8st 8lbs...Williams 1
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Lookman 8st 11lbs...C B Mahomed 2
Mr Syed bin Mahomed's Rome Alli 7st 13lbs ..... Bradshaw 3
Mr Adil's Martyn 7st 13lbs..... Heeroo 4

Also ran.—Idris 8st 11lbs, Libnan 8st 8lbs, Malik Jaman 8st 5lbs, The Minister 8st 2lbs, Turkish Flag III, 8st 2lbs, Ateba 7st 13lbs, Hullo 7st 10lbs, Viceroy 7st 10lbs, British Flag 7st 4lbs, Orby 7st 1lb, Porter 7st 1lb.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Turkish Flag III and Martyn, 4 to 1 Rome Alli and Lookman, tens and longer odds the rest, 30 to 1 the winner.

The Race:—Great Power got first out of the gate and took a six lengths lead with Martyn and Lookman next. Great Power was given a breather at the bend and eventually stayed on to win easily by two and a half lengths. Half next, Rome Alli displacing Martyn. Time:—1 min. 9 secs.

CALCUTTA RACES.

A Day of Sensations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 12.

This afternoon was full enough of sensations and surprises to provide the average race-goer with sufficient excitement for the season The record time in the Metropolitan sensational, the totalisator dividend in the King's Plate and the dead heat in the Kidderpore Plate are not every day occurrences. From a racing point of view Seaspray's performance was perhaps the greatest event of the day and to run 6 furlongs in 1min. 13 3-4secs., carrying 7st 3lbs (8lbs more than the handicappers' allotment) is a marvellous feat the previous best for a race being Sermon's 1min. 15secs. (9st 10lbs) last season. This wonderful performance upset all calculations as anyone might have expected that any animal capable of running the distance in even a second more would have had a great chance. The other big race of the day the King's Plate furnished next great sensation falling to an absolute outsider Misty Morn, with another outsider Dirty Boy third, and the totalisator paid an extraordinary dividend of Rs. 1,872 to win and Rs. 144 for place. On the former there were two individuals lucky enough to secure this handsome return for their modest ten rupees Galstaun did not parti cularly fancy either of his animals and only invested a modest sum of Rs. 500 each way on each of them which however must have given him a very nice little "packet" of winnings. The race was particularly an interesting affair to watch. The other piece of excitement was provided by the last event of the day. The Master looked to have the race in hand and Trenoweth took a pull which gave Lord Barrymore who had had difficulty in getting through his field his chance and desperately ridden by young Barrett he just managed to make a dead heat of it and won with ease in the run off. The rest of the racing calls for little description. Marmalade III was made a very hot favourite for the Tallyho Plate and as rumours of her possibly breaking down proved groundless there was nothing else to stop winning which she did as she liked. The feature of the race was the fine finish put in by Bond on Lamrock who just got his place by a magnificent effort. The public had another soft thing in Florrie for the New Plate, but Barrett almost made too certain of it and easing up was very nearly caught at the finish by Mandeville who came up with a great rush yet third. The public fancy got home in the January Plate Divided Handicap Dunsinane beating Galstaun on his own horse, Pure Gold by half a length. Pilargonium who was also well backed and was left standing at the gate. Son of a Gun and Lorettee were served up as goods for the Surrey Handicap. Fortune next in fancy and with a good deal on Circus Girl and Matin Bell as well. The Country-bred however won with ease though there might have been another tale if Son of a Gun had not given so much trouble at the post and eventually got away very badly. There was a good attendance including Lady and Lady Minto, but not so many as on the previous days. The following are the details :—

THE TALLYHO PLATE.

Mr Deek's Marmalade 10st 1lb.....Thomas 1
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lamrock 9st 11b.....Bond 2
Messrs Goculdas and Nanjee's Greenstone 9st 8lbs A Hoyt 3
Mr Marshall's Kipling 11st 7lbs .....G Maugh 4

Also ran.—Seclusion 10st 12lbs, Betrayer 9st 11b Kingpin 9st.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Marmalade, 3 to 1 Seclusion, 4 to 1 Kipling, 6 to 1 Lamrock and tens the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 21 on winner, Rs. 16, and Rs. 41 for places.

The Race:—Seclusion, Greenstone and Kingpin in company led out from the start and after landing over the first hurdle in front of the stand abreast, Kingpin settled down with a lead from Greenstone and Seclusion, with Lamrock and Kipling in the rear, till at the mile post Greenstone took the front place only to resign it at the old stand to Marmalade who from this point kept a clear lead and won by two and a half lengths from Lamrock who after a great race for second place secured it by a neck; head between third and fourth. Time—3mins 47 secs.

(Winner trained by Wishart.)

THE NEW PLATE.

Mr J B's Florrie 7st 11lbs.....Barett 1
Mr Vaid's Mandeville 8st 10lbs.....Melsom 2
Mr Galstaun's Wild Boy 9st 8lbs).....Robinson 3
Mr J W Scott's Duplex 8st 11lbs.....A Templeton 4

Also ran.—Runaway Girl 8st 6lbs, Marie Lloyd 7st 4lbs, Belligrent 7st 5lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Florrie, 4 to 1 Wild Boy and Duplex, 6 to 1 Mandeville and tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 21 on the winner, Rs. 16 and 38 for places.

The Race.—Florrie was qui kest off the mark, on the barrier being raised, and cut out pace, followed in order by Wild Boy, Marie Lloyd and the rest in a bunch in the rear. Coming round the half mile bend Florrie held a clear three lengths lead, while Mandeville was lying nearly last. Then in the straight the latter began to come through his horses and came into third place and opposite the centre stand he overhauled Wild Boy and came with strong run but just failed to get on terms with Florrie who won by a neck; two lengths between second and third; same distance separating third and fourth. Time—1 min 3 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by Ramshaw.)

THE JANUARY PLATE.

Messrs Wood and Badger's Dunsinane 9st 3lbs...Blades 1
Mr Galstaun's Pure Gold 8st 5lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Austin's Bundah 9st 2lbs.....Elliot 3
Mr Rowan's Sir Roland 9st.....Ames 4

Also ran:—The Lock 9st 7lbs, Foy 8st 12lbs, Clyader 8st 10lbs, Mereworth 8st 7lbs, Pilargonium 8st 7lbs, Magician 8st, Windy 8st, Lord D 8st.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Dunsinane and Pilargonium 4 to 1 Bundah, Foy and Mereworth and sizes the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 46 on the winner; Rs. 23 and Rs. 34 and Rs. 26 for places.

The Race.—Sir Roland showed out for a brief space, then Lord D came to the front and soon held a clear lead till he came to the quarter mile, Pure Gold, Dunsinane and Bundak lying handy. Then turning into the straight Pure Gold overhauled Lord D and near the second class stand looked all over a winner, then in front of the centre stand Dunsinane by a fine effort came up and challenging Pure Gold by sheer good riding won by one and a half lengths, same distance separating second and third; three lengths between third and fourth. Time—1min. 17secs.

(Winner trained by Penton).

THE SCURRY HANDICAP.

Mr Mullick's Fortune 7st.....Melsom 1
Cooch Behar's Malin Bell 9st .....Robbins 2
Mr Galstaun's Circus Girl 10st .....Robinson 3
Mr Burjorjee's Loretta 8st 10lbs .....Murdoson 4

Also ran.—First Bell 10st 7lbs, Wat 10st 8lbs, Hilsen 9st, Miss Beryl 8st 12lbs, Flo 8st 9lbs, Brown Boy 8st 4lbs, Bonita 8st 4lbs, Devon 8st 2lbs, Son of a Gun 7st 12lbs, Bolivar 7st 6lbs, Skipping Girl 6st (carried 7st.)

Betting:—2 to 1 Son of a Gun, 3 to 1 Lorette, 4 to 1 Circus Girl and Fortune, and sixes the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 55 on winner, Rs. 18, Rs. 27 and Rs. 24 for places.

The race.—After some delay at the post due to Son of a Gun who eventually got off in the rear of the field, Fortune at once took the lead followed by Lorette and Matin Bell; then in the run home Matin Bell overhauled Lorette, but could not get on terms with Fortune who staying on won by one and a half lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third; a head separating third and fourth. Time—1min. 5 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by Norton).

THE METROPOLITAN.

Mr Deakin's Sea Spray 6st 9lbs (carried 7st 8lbs)..... Robins 1
Mr Jiji's Prince Lyon 6 t 11lbs.....Melsom 2
Mr F B's Lovania 8st 9lbs .....Barrett 3
Mr Leek's Annamulooh 9st .....A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Sermon 10st 4lbs, Golden Gleam 9st 12lbs, Botha 8st 3lbs, Paddy's Darling 8st, Lady Grey 7st 3lbs, (carried 7st 6lbs,) Maulock 7st, Galindrome 6st, (carried 6st 8lbs).

Betting.—3 to 1 Golden Gleam, 4 to 1 Sermon, Botha, Paddy's Darling, Prince Lyon and Seaspray, and sixes the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 108 on winner, Rs. 31 Rs. 18 and Rs. 60 for places.

The Race.—From a beautiful start Seaspray and Lady Grey in company showed out and held a slight lead from Maulock who was at the head the rest in a cluster, coming to three furlongs Lady Grey fell back and from the home turn Prince Lyon came into a prominent second place behind Seaspray, but could not improve on this, Sea spray going well in front and coming in a comfortable winner by one and a half lengths; two lengths between second and third neck between third and fourth. Time 1min. 13 3-4 secs.

(Winner trained by J. D. Scott.)

THE KING'S PLATE.

Mr. Galstaun's Misty Morn 7 st 8lbs.....Fraser 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Wandin 7st 7lbs carried 7st 9lbs .....Southall 2
Mr Galstaun's Dirty Boy 6st carried 6st 8lbs.....Ferguson 3
Mr Apcar's Fitzgrafton 10st 3lbs..... Blades 4

Also ran.—Ballark 9st 8lbs, Beaunero 8st 10lbs, Steinhager 8st 2lbs, Boabdil 8st 2lbs, Honest Lady 7st 8lbs, Cinder Bell 7st 3lbs, Clear Artist 6st, carried 7st 11b

Betting.—5 to 4 on Fitzgrafton, 3 to 1 Wandin, 4 to 1 Boabdil, 8 to 1 Ballark, Beaunero, Steinhager and Misty Morn and tens the rest.

Totalizator paid Rs. 1,872 on winner, Rs. 100, Rs. 44 Rs. 23 for places.

The Race.—Cinder Bell at once went to the front and made a running from Boabdil and Ballark, then at the mile Ballark fell back and Wandin here joined Boabdil and Cinder Bell, but at the seven furlongs the latter retired and Wandin and Boabdil continued in front till at the old stand Wandin was leading by himself and here Fitzgrafton who had been gradually creeping up from the rear yet was not moving freely was hemmed in on the rails and turning for home Misty Morn and Clear Artist on the outside place came up and the former challenged Wandin and drawing away from middle stand won by one and three quarter lengths. Four lengths between second and third. One and a half lengths, betwen third and fourth. Time—2 min 51 3-4 secs.

(Winner trained by Ferguson)

THE JANUARY PLATE.

Mr. Marshal's Lipscombe 8st 5lbs..... A. Templeman 1
Mr. Myers's Vespasia 9st 3lbs .....Elliot 2
Thakur Singh's Flotsam 8st 5lbs .....J Trenoweth 3
Mr Mackenzie's Creel 6st 8lbs carried 6st 11lbs..Melsom 4

Also ran.—Mother Goose 9st 8lbs, Mulison 8st 5lbs, Santa Maria 8st 4lbs, Jackeroo 8st, carried 8st 2lbs, Handel an 8st, Winsome 7st 9lbs.

Betting.—Evens Lipscombe, 6 to 1 Flotsam and Creel, 6 to 1 Vespasia and Winsome, and tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 26 on winner; Rs. 14, Rs. 35, and Rs. 16 for places.

The Race:—Lipscombe closely attended by Winsome with Santa Maria in third place from the start, then at the half mile bend Santa Maria fell back and ere they came into the Straight Vespasia and Flotsam made their effort to get on terms with Lipscombe, but the latter kept going and won handsomely by two lengths; same distance separating second and third; a head between third and fourth. Time—1 min 16 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by J. W. Scot.)

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE.

Mr Ramshaw's Lord Barrymore 8st 10lbs / Thakur Singh's The Master 8st 4lbs / Barrot / J. Trenoweth } Dead heat.

Mr Galstaun's Our State 8st 5lbs 3
Mr Roobinson De Soyas's Footprint 8st 8lbs.....O'Neil 4

Also ran—Killecvan 9st 11b Metal Boy 8st 12lbs Pond red 8st 5lbs Mercedes 7st 11b Balyeuse 6st 12lbs carried 7st 11b Carnival 6st 11lb carried 6st 8lbs Loyal 6st carried 6st 11lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 on Lord Barrymore 4 to 1 Our State and Pendred, 6 to 1 the rest.

Totalizator paid Rs. 21 on winner Rs. 15 and Rs. 24 for places.

The Race.—Loyal at once cut out work attended by Pendred, The Master with Balyeuse close up. These places were preserved to the three furlongs where Loyal fell back and The Master and Our State came to the Front and in the straight Lord Barrymore coming through by a splendid effort challenged The Master and after an exciting finish made a dead heat; three lenghts between next two and a head separately third and fourth.—Time—2 min 10 secs.

(Winner trained by owner and Thomas.)

In the run off Lord Barrymore won. Lord Barry more won out of a tight finish by two lengths. Time—2 min 18 3-4 secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

On Thursday twelve boats turned out for a sweepstakes race round No. 1 course. There was only a light breeze which gradually died away to nothing. Sayonara won having picked up a breeze along the shore while the majority were hopelessly becalmed outside Middle Ground where some of them would have probably stayed all night but for a friendly motor launch that arrived in the nick of time and rescued them.

On Saturday the spell which seems to have been cast over the breezes was at last broken and an exciting and interesting afternoon's racing was the result. The first race on the programme was that for ships boats for which there were fifteen entries. Great interest was taken in this race on account of the presence of five boats from the Swedish cruiser "Fylgia" now lying in the harbour. These boats were decidedly different to wh t we are accustomed to in the way of ships boats, both in shape and rig They looked very smart in their coats of bright varnish and from the very start they showed that they knew the game. The start was a very pretty one, four of the Swedes showing the way across the line though the S. M. cutter had bad luck in losing the wind just as she was nearly over. The pinnaces soon showed in from and the race between the Hyacinth's two and the Highflyer's 2nd Pinnace was wonderfully close all round there being less than a minute between the three at the finish. It was obvious that they had not much chance of saving their time on the smaller boats and there was considerable excitement as it was seen that a close finish between the next two boats was likely. The Swedish first cutter was coming up to the line on the port tack with plenty in hand apparently, when the S. M. cutter which had overstood and got lost sight of was suddenly seen coming in on the starboard tack from outside. She had a lot of way on and rounding close under the schooners stern hauled in her sheets and luffed hard obviously with the intention of trying to forereach across the line without breaking tacks. It was a most sporting effort and aided by a lucky puff of the shifty wind it was twenty to one on the Sappers pulling it off and putting the Swedes about right on the line. Unfortunately the Jean was under the lee bow of the Swedes also on the port tack and right in the Sappers way. According to the rule of the road she had to give way but could not do so on account of the boat on her weather and the R.E. boat could not clear her, only just avoiding a collision. Deep were the execrations hurled at the unfortunate Jean for spoiling what must have been a really sensational finish and it was really very hard luck on the Sappers, whose manœuvre was a very smart one. The Fylgia's cutter got clear across the line with six minutes in hand from the leading pinnace and won a most popular victory the S. M. cutter being second and the Hyacinth's 2nd Pinnace third.

Five started in the A Class race, Isca turning out minus the chunk of lead which she dropped off her keel last time she was cleaned. Reaching out to Sunk Rock, Eileen thoughtfully placed herself under Sapphire's lee and started there, both rounding the mark together. Isca at once showed that she was in great form and was next, followed by Melody and Turquoise. At the Mark Buoy, Eileen was a minute a head of Sapphire while Isca was still third. As soon as they hauled to the wind Turquoise began to draw up and passed Melody and Isca but the latter was sailing wonderfully holding as good a wind as Melody and sailing as fast or faster. Melody got down her jackyarder thinking that the wind was freshening and replaced it by a jibheader. As the schooner Eileen was five minutes ahead of Sapphire and eleven in front of Turquoise while Isca was three minutes astern of the latter and fifteen seconds ahead of Melody. It was a soldier's wind to Tucker Beacon and Eileen made a small gain but not enough to save her bacon. Isca and Melody kept close together the latter being only able to make up one second on Isca by the time the schooner was reached. Isca won after a very good performance, Sapphire being second by less than a minute from Turquoise. It strikes us that Isca's owner will be making a mistake if he replaces the lost fid of lead which was evidently removed by a benevolent Providence.

The B's made a pretty start, Peewit and Trixie going over almost exactly together. Sayonara had indulged in a coat of paint, an unaccustomed luxury in B class and seemed to feel its effects walking straight away from the rest. Mannikin, though as disreputable as usual, was sailing very well and was second round Sunk Rock, Peewit being third. Trixie carried away her bobstay in an all standing gybe at Sunk Rock, but damages were speedily repaired thanks to the exertions of a brave Corinthian who nobly risked his life on the end of the bowsprit. The boats kept the same order on the way to the Mark Buoy where a little trouble occurred between Erin and Pixie, Beating home Sayonara went right away sailing up to the best of her old form and rounded the Schooner with a nice lead. Peewit also went very well to windward and was only a few seconds behind Mannikin at the turn. Sayonara increased her lead going round the short course while Mannikin dropped Peewit a bit and Pixie closed up. In the end, Sayonara was an easy winner with Peewit second and Mannikin third. The three scartch boats sailed in each other's pockets all day and finished in a heap.

Only eight of C class started, Maud being first over the line, and leading for the first part of the reach to Tucker Beacon. Tomtit tried to pass close on her weather and started the first of an almost continuous series of luffing matches. Tomtit was first round Tucker Beacon with Maud, Wagtail, and Lapwing close on her. Tomtit and Maud soon took to luffing again and let Wagtail and Lapwing past while Valkyrie also drew up. At the Schooner Wagtail was first with Lapwing second, Valkyrie was next but was cut out by Tomtit. Tomtit had got past Lapwing at the Troopship Buoy but beating in Lapwing got in front of her and drew up on Wagtail. On the second round Tomtit, Lapwing and Wagtail had a desperate race. Beating in Lapwing crossed Tomtit and caught Wagtail only to be passed by Tomtit close up to the finish. Near the Schooner Tomtit had a piece of bad luck in being interfered with by two pinnaces who having finished their own race seemed to think that both rules of the road and common courtesy need no longer be considered and came bearing down right through the line of small boats beating in. This mishap let Lap

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 12.

The secondary depression in North-West India is disappearing in the Western Himalayas while primary depression is shown to-day in the East of the Central Provinces. The disturbance caused general moderately heavy rain over the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces. Rain and snow also occurred in Baluchistan and Kashmir. The primary depression will probably move eastward and carry rain into North-East India. Skies are clearing in Sind and Gujarat and rainfall is likely to diminish there and in central parts of the country. There has also been light local rain on the Madras Coast. In Burma, Diamond Island had one and a half inches of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded, humidity is in defect in Tenasserim and normal elsewhere; temperature differs by only small amounts from the average.

In North-East India and Orissa skies are still clear in parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam but cloud has extended over the rest of the division and is heavy in Behar; air contains the average amount of moisture, and temperature is normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces general rain has fallen except in the extreme South of the Central Provinces. Benares, Cawnpore, and Bahraich record half an inch, Lucknow, Jhansi and Agra one, Mainpuri three quarters, Bareilly, Roorkee, Muktesar and Chakrata half, Nowgong one, Sutna half, Neemuch and Indore a quarter, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Pendra half, and Nagpur a quarter. Cloud increased. Skies are completely overcast over a large part of the division; humidity has increased by large amounts and is in moderate excess. Temperature has risen and is considerably higher than usual.

In North-West India there has been general rain in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, and East Rajputana while some rain and snow occurred in Kashmir and Baluchistan. Delhi reports one and half inches, Sirsa and Amballa half, Ludhiana two, Lahore one and a half, Rawalpindi one, Cherat and Peshawar two, Dera Ismail Khan one and half, Jaipur three quarters, Ajmer and Kotah half, and Surat a quarter. Skies have cleared in Sind and are only lightly clouded in Gujarat and South Rajputana but elsewhere are almost completely overcast: moisture in the air increased in east Rajputana, east and north Punjab and is everywhere in slight to large excess; temperature has fallen except in lower Sind and is normal or excess in hills in the Submontane district of Upper India but is in general defect in the rest of the division.

In the Peninsula rain has fallen locally on the Madras coast where Waltair reports three quarters of an inch; skies are lightly to moderately clouded humidity and temperature normal or in excess.

Forcast.—Rainfall is likely to be wide-spread in north-east India and may extend into Upper Burma. In the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Punjab rainfall will probably diminish considerably, and only scattered showers may be expected. Snowfall is likely in Kashmir.

SIMLA, JANUARY 12.

The primary depression which yesterday was East of the Central Provinces passed eastward into the Bay and is now off the Orissa coast having caused moderately heavy general rain over North-East India, excluding Upper Brahmaputra Valley and East of the United and Central Provinces. The secondary depression in North-West India disappeared from the Punjab hills and has given moderate rain in the Punjab, excluding the south, and in the North-West Frontier Provinces while snow and rain occurred in Kashmir.

In Burma skies are clouding over western districts but remain clear elsewhere. In North-East India including Orissa general moderately heavy rain has fallen, except in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley: Mymensingh, Saugor Island and Calcutta record half an inch, Burdwan, and Berhampore one, Balasore three, Chaibassa and Ranchi half, Purnea and Patna three quarters, and Gaya one and half; skies are completely overcast. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces rainfall has diminished materially and has been confined to east of the Central Provinces, Eastern and Submontane districts and the United Provinces the chief amounts being at Lucknow a quarter of an inch, Bahraich three-quarters, Meerut a quarter, Roorkee one, Dehra Dun and Chakrata half, and Pendra quarter. Skies are clearing and cloud is now generally light.

In North-West India rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab excluding the south, in the North-West Frontier Provinces, and snow and rain also occurred in Kashmir. Ajmer reports a light fall of rain, Ambala and Ludhiana had half an inch; Lahore, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan a quarter. Skies have Eleared except in North-East Punjab.

In the Peninsula, Kurnool, Pamban and Trivandrum had light falls of rain; skies have become heavily over cast on the North Madras Coast but elsewhere cloud has decreasd and skies are almost clear.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely and will be really general in Eastern Bengal and Assam but probably diminished in the Province of Bengal it will be only local; and will cease in the rest northern India being likely to extend into Upper Burma and the Arakan Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 11th January was 30·034. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 11ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen throughout this district, Delhi having received 1·53", Lahore 1·48", Rawalpindi 1·07", Ambala 0·84", Sirsa 0·41" and Multan 0·13". Skies are almost heavily overcast and humidity is in excess of normal. Calms and South-easterly winds prevail generally. During the day time, temperature had been cooler than usual while during night it was from 5° to 11° hotter.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen throughout this district, Jhansi reporting 1·25", Agra 1·20", Mainpuri 0·71", Cawnpore 0·59" and Allahabad 0·33". Skies are nearly overcast and the air has become damper than usual. The direction of air movement is north-easterly or south-easterly generally. Temperature both during day and night has been warmer than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen at all stations in Rajputana, Jaipur reporting 0·77", Ajmer 0·59", and Kotah 0.47". The sky is overcast at Ajmer and lightly or moderately clouded at Jaipur and Kotah. Wind was south-westerly at Kotah while calms and north-easterly winds prevailed elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was 10° below normal in Rajputana and at Karachi, while last night's minimum was 5° warmer at Ajmer. The air has become moderately drier at Karachi and more or less damper in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen locally at Surat, Ahmedabad, Neemuch and Indore. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at the majority of the reporting stations and the air has become damper than usual throughout these districts. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at Dwarka and Surat, from south-westerly direction at Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para and Deesa, from southerly or south-easterly direction at Rajkot and Neemuch and from north-easterly direction at Veraval. Calm was recorded at Ahmedabad and Indore. The rainfall has occasioned a considerable reduction in the day temperature and it is now as much as from 5° to 16° below normal at most stations. The variations of the minimum temperature are generally small.

Central Provinces.—Rain in light or moderate local showers has fallen, Saugor reporting 0·70", Jubbulpore 0.61", Nagpur 0·32" and Hoshangabad and Chanda each under one-tenth of an inch. The sky is clear at Raipur, moderately clouded at Hoshangabad and overcast or nearly so elsewhere. The air contains more than the usual amounts of moisture throughout the district. Day temperature had been about normal at Amraoti and Nagpur and 1° to 4° hotter elsewhere. During night, temperature was 4° cooler than usual at Raipur and 2° to 10° warmer at the remaining stations.

Konkan.—Rain in light showers has fallen at Bombay and Ratnagiri. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and the air contains more than the usual amount of moisture. The direction of air movement is north-easterly or south-easterly generally. Maximum temperature has been fairly normal at Bombay and about 3° in defect at Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar. During night, temperature has been 1° to 5° warmer than usual.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is heavily overcast at Bijapur and Hyderabad, cloudless at Sholapur and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air has been in defect of normal at Malegaon and moderately or considerably in excess elsewhere. Wind was north-westerly at Aurangabad while calms and south-easterly winds prevailed generally elsewhere. Maximum temperature had been 4° cooler than usual at Poona while on the contrary the minimum temperature had been 6° to 9° hotter at Ahmednagar, Poona and Hoshangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather is yet slightly disturbed over the greater part of the country laying to the north of latitude 20° where rain in local showers is still likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MURDERER'S ESCAPE.

An escape of a most remarkable character occurred recently from the large Paris hospital known as the Hotel Dieu, when a murderer, named Emile Leduc, who was being attended to in the casualty ward, escaped in a mysterious manner.

Leduc is a street hawker who recently attempted to obtain a sum of money by false pretences. He presented himself to some people in the Rue, Richelieu as a solicitor's clerk who had called to collect an account. He was, however, at once detected, and ran away pursued by several persons. Finding that he was hard pressed and on the point of being captured, he turned and fired as the closest of his pursuers, an engineer named Wolle, who was killed. Leduc was wounded in the eye by his own revolver, and was taken to the hospital.

He rapidly recovered, however, and on Christmas Day he was so well that it was resolved to convey him to the Sante Prison. On Thursday morning when the nurses and a couple of detectives went to his bed and opened the curtains they found the bed empty.

An immediate search was instituted, but the prisoner was nowhere to be found. The special policeman on duty at the entrance to the ward had not seen Leduc pass, or, of course he would have immediately stopped him.

The hospital authorities are quite at a loss to understand how he could have escaped. It seems certain that he did not pass out as a visitor, for the police were keeping a close watch on the ward.

"Our assumption is," says the director of the hospital "that the man succeeded in escaping through one of the ward windows, let himself down with a rope during the night, and then, in all probability with the assistance of accomplices outside, he succeeded in escaping the attention of the night watchman by climbing over the boundary wall and into the street where his friends were probably waiting for him." The police are hunting for the fugitive.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

From Jubbalpore to Sooner, from Mhow to Keshoo Butler Sultan Sahibs Kothi Amalition Lane, from Bombay Pydhonie to Togulabchand Amratlal Big Bazar, from Calcutta to Shariff Ebrahim, from Ludhiana to Robsons Hornbay Road, from Karachi to Tricamji care of Ramji Dayal Sarifbazar, from Amritsar to Bishandass Ramchand Marwari bazar, from Bombay Pydhonie to Hasanally care of Sender, from Machlishani to Maladikhuk, from Vascodagama to Kaja Puvanji Cheira Bazar 204, from Hubli to Raghunath Haree Narayandass Nalbazar, from Rohatak Mandi to Budhadas Ballabdas, from Karachi City to Venkadasalam pilay from Bombay to Balaram Morarca, from Bombay Pydhoni to Bird Scindia Leather Factory, from Karachi City to Jaithabhai Luridass Mithavada, from Dhoraji to Karsondas Moorarji, from Poona to Tadiwalla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, Jan. 13.

383 DRILLS

No 1 Company
Tuesday the 14th instant at 9 p m Squad Drill with Rifles in the Town Hall Compound
Dress—Plain clothes.
No 2 Company.
Tuesday the 14th instant at 9 p m Lecture on Ammunition at Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
Thursday the 16th inst at 9 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

384 PROF. CLASS.
The proficiency class will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday the 16th instant at 9 p.m.

385 CORPS PARADE INSPECTION.
The Corps will parade at the B V A Club at 4-45 p m on Saturday the 18th instant and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort, for the Inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India at 1" Aiming Rifle Practice.
Dress—Khaki and caps.

386 E E Co.
The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m on Wednesday the 15th inst at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for Electric Light Manning.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, Jan. 13.

18 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 18th Instant,
To-day Monday the 13th—"K" Coy Scottish High School Parade on company parade ground at 3-50 p m.
II—There will be a Lecture at Head-Quarters at 6 p m for all those going in for Proficiency Examination.
Tuesday the 14th—"M" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 3 30 p m.
II "L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4 45 p m.
III Ambulance Class—In the Telegraph Office Fort at 4 45 pm.
IV Bugle Practice in rear of Skating Rink at 8 30 p m.
Wednesday the 15th. The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Battalion on the Oval at 5 30 p m.
It is hoped that every N C Officer and Volunteer will make a special effort to attend this parade.
Fall in at 5 30 p m, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Dress Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Thursday the 16th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
Friday the 17th—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m,

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, Jan. 13.

It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers, will inspect the Corps at Santa Cruz on Wednesday next the 15th instant at 7-30 a m.
All members are requested to attend.
Dress—Drill Order Khaki, Carbines and Swords
Train leaves Church Gate 6-30 a m Grant Road 6-30 arriving Santa Cruz 7-2 a m.

T. W CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th Jan. 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0
Teheran	12	1	1 p m.	0	25
Suez	12	12	55 p m.	0	30

NOTICE.
Turkish route right (12-1-08.)

A FEW SEASONABLE REFLECTIONS.

[BY MARIE CORELLI.]

Some three or four weeks ago there was a meeting in Birmingham of certain individuals calling themselves "Secularists," that is to say, members of a large and increasing Sect whose only little God is Self. They assembled in a goodly crowd to hear an avowed Atheist blaspheme Christ. He, the Atheist addressed them with a blatant boldness:—standing on a public platform in the centre of a so-called "Christian" city, he mocked and jeered at the Christian Faith, amid laughter and loud applause. In his one pitiful Ego he impersonated "they that passed by" on the day of the Crucifixion, "wagging their heads and saying—Thou that destroyest the Temple and buildest it in three days, save Thyself. If Thou be the Son of God, come down from the Cross." As he threw his poor handfuls of mud at the Divine Friend and Brother of sorrowing and sinful Humanity, he was warmly cheered. His profane jests at the Virgin-Birth on the first Christmas morning of the world were enthusiastically received—some of his audience going so far as to augment them by vulgar, personal banter such as is common to the street rough and bully. The more he sought to belittle and degrade the Founder of Christianity the more he was applauded and encouraged by his audience. The curious part of it was that these men—for they were all of the stronger sex—saw no shame in their own attitude. That they, who had never done anything to help or comfort the world, should be banded together to ridicule and oppose the noble influence of the whitest Life that was ever lived on earth did not, to themselves, seem an absurd position. They could not see that as they sat in their self-satisfied groups, impotently mouthing and grinning at Christ they had really ceased to be men, and had become like Carlyle's Apes by the Dead Sea—"sitting on the trees there, grinning now in the most unaffected manner, gibbering and chattering very genuine nonsense—finding the whole Universe now a most indispatable Humbug! The Universe has "become" a Humbug to those Apes who thought it one." And then suddenly, amid all the monkey-house noise came the voice of a Man, "Say what you like I am a Christian!"—and the speaker rose to face the music—a young fellow, clear eyed, cleanlimbed and fearless—"I have thought for myself and I am a Christian by my own choice and conviction!" Then followed hubbub and laughter and hustling—while the "Christian" calmly walked out caring nothing how the Dead Sea Apes might jeer at him.

Such scenes as these are becoming all too common in our "Christian" land nowadays. The time is hard upon us when those who are Christians, in very truth and earnest, will have no fight for their faith as passionately as the martyrs fought for it in olden times—not with the wilder beasts of the Roman Arena, but with the wilder beasts of infidel men at their worst. Our Churches are lax, as we all know,—we can count but few heroes among our clergy. Why, we are asked, do we not go to Church more regularly? Why do we not publicy show the faith that is in us? Why? Because the faith that is in us is not rightly ministered to by those who are ordained to help us onward and upward. Our aspirations are checked and our souls left uncomforted. Possibly, however, the clergy are not so much to blame for this as the spirit of the times. For that spirit is the fulfilment of our Lord's prophecy:—"Because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall grow cold."

Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that the present Christmas lifts its "Star in the East" over more than half an atheistical world. Religion is banished already from many schools. In New York the Board of Education has passed a mandate to the effect that the children shall not be allowed to sing any Christmas carols, or any hymn which introduces the name of Christ. How does this fulfil the Command: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not"? But the order has gone forth, and will doubtless be obeyed;—so that this will be the first Christmas in the United States which will see thousands of children compelled to avoid the name of Christ as though it were a sinful utterance. This is a significant piece of work, and bodes little good to those who have composed it. One wonders if the New York Board of Education will issue an order forbidding the exchange of the kindly phrase: "A Merry Christ-mas"?

"Say what you like, I am a Christian!" So declared the Man among the Monkeys. With a valiant firmness and a refreshing candour, he thus separated himself from the Simian herd, and asserted his right belong to that humanity which has been dignified and immortalised by the life, death, and resurrection of Christ. No nobler record of Divine Love to mankind can be found in all the world's history than that which has given to the human soul its highest Creed. And when that Creed is neglected and forsaken, "than shall be great tribulation such as was not since the beginning of this world to this time." You readers, for whom I write these lines will probably see me down as a fool if I say that I think the "great tribulation" this foretold by our Lord is so closely upon us as to be almost at our very doors. But your possibly slighting estimate of me and my thoughts will not hurt me, inasmuch as I am one of those who care little for outside opinions. And I know, by the very law and sequence of the natural order, apart from all supernatural instinct, that the present social and moral condition of thing cannot continue long. Every symptom of what we call our "civilisation" to-day points to change and upheaval. And the decreasing faith in Christ and His Gospel is only "the beginning of sorrow."

We have among us just now a Reverend Mr. Campbell who propounds old theories, long ago ventilated by Voltaire, with a dramatic sensationalism which makes them pass muster with the ignorant as new. He lays the flattering unction to our souls that "all men are potential Christs." If that be so, their "potency" is so limited as to be less than microscopic. I ask you to look back through history and say if there ever was a Christ, save One? One life so pure and perfect that by the very force of its grand simplicity alone it remodelled national constitutions and raised humanity to the ultimate hope of a future existence that should be immortal and divine. "The most beautiful of scenes."—writes Arthur C. Benson, in his exquisite book, "The Altar Fire"—"is the tale of the maiden-wife in the stable at Bethlehem, with the pain and horror and shame of the tragic experience, in all its squalid publicity, told in those simple words which I never hear without a smile that is full of tears, "because there was no room for them in the inn." We, poor human souls, knowing what that event has meant for the race, make the bare ugly place seemly and lovely, surrounding the Babe with a tapestry of heavenly forms, holy lights, rapturous sounds; taking the terror and meanness of the scene away, and thereby, by our clumsy handling, losing the divine soul of the great mystery; the fact that hope can spring in unstained and sublime radiance from the lowest, meanest, noisiest conditions that can well be conceived."

Here we grasp something of the true essence and meaning of Christianity. "There was no room for them in the inn." There never is room, in any "inn" or social accommodation-house of the world for Poverty, even though it be linked with the spirit of the Divine. This and many other symbolic lessons of the life of Christ on earth are seldom sufficiently taken to our hearts for guidance. We see any number of our fellow human beings, creatures of apparent free will and independent action, bowing down to the names and appearances of Royalty, cringing before honours and titles, licking the boots of ephemeral princes and princesses, and showing themselves entirely forgetful of the fact that He to Whom kings themselves must conventionally bend the knee, was born in utmost poverty; and so far as "social convention" goes, in shame. Therefore, the pride of birth and the assumption of rank are anti-Christian. No Redeemer of mankind was ever born of the Royal purple. Poverty has ever been the cradle of the greatest men—and low beginnings have built the ladder to highest ends. From the People alone must rise the Saviours of the people. This is one of the first landmarks in the Divine Way. Take the whole wonderful, sublime story, from the Babe in the Manger to the God-Man on the Cross of Calvary, add consider what it teaches and emphasises as the one and only unalterable Fact in an ever changing world. It is the eternal drama of Truth,—Truth, which must be born of purity and humility—Truth which must grow up to its full stature through fasting, labour and temptation; Truth which when conscious of full power, and having courage of plain utterance, performs miracles, and for its very greatness is doubted, derided, accused of evil—and finally "feared." Fear breeding cowardice and cowardice betrayal, Truth must be arraigned, betrayed, scourged, and crucified,—killed, as its murderers think, and buried deep, with a stone rolled in against its imprisoned body, and a seal set on its sepulchre. And then how death, with its stone and seal, is vanquished!—how, with the glory of a new dawn, Truth rises eternal and triumphant to sway the world with a power outlasting all the strength of empires! Can there be a greater lesson than this for us poor human children of a loving Creator? Is there no comfort in knowing that Truth "must" arise, despite its crucifixion by liars?—must arise and ascend into heaven, and be at the right hand of the Father Everlasting? Yes,—there is such comfort in even the "symbol" set forth by the Gospel of Christianity, that those who know it and feel it in their hearts, and make it a portion of their lives would rather lose all they possess than lose this, the highest, purest, strongest, and most helpful Faith ever given to man.

But there are certain self-styled "free-thinkers" who, by some odd and morbid twist of brain, actually bring themselves to believe that there is something splendid and uplifting, instead of mean and debasing in making a a public denial of Christ. Like Peter, who sat with the servants of the High Priest and warmed himself at the kitchen fire while his Master and Friend was being arraigned before Pilate, they too sit with the servant of the priesthood of Self, warming themselves at the kitchen fire of Theory. Like Peter, when Jesus of Nazareth is mentioned, they begin to curse and swear, saying: "I know not this man of whom ye speak!" Their attitude has no dignity, their words no weight. The sublime Tragedy and Triumph of Love exists despite their denial, and holds more a sway over the lives of man than at housands loveless scientific propositions. Not all the Governments and Boards of Education in our sad little midge-space of life and authority can tear the patient, tender figure of Christ from the heart of the world. We may thank God that this is so; we may pray that so it may ever be.

Christ-Mass or the Service of Christ, is the literal meaning of the Solemn Festival we celebrate at this season. How shall we think of it, and what shall we do to fitly join in this great Service? First, let us remember that it is Christ as a "Child" who in

the winter wild
All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies.

A child is like the dawn; the beginniug of a new day, And "Except ye become as little children, ye shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven. Can we not, therefore, act on this suggestion, and put away our false society conventions, our self, sufficiencies, our personal and individual cares, and humble ourselves to the pure Child-spirit of affection, simplicity, respectiveness, gratitude and joy, and so come forth from our old clouds of needless worry and discontent into the morning of a new day of nobler hope and labour? Christmas gives us this chance:—it marks the rising of the "Star in the East,"—it brings the Wise Men worshipping at the poor cradle in a manger which was deemed sufficient shelter for the Incarnate Spirit of the Divine,—it reminds us of the angles singing "Glory to God in the Highest and peace on earth to men of goodwill"—and it teaches us that we can all, if we so choose and resolve, become little children with Christ and "love one another." For there is something far higher to do than the making of money,—and that is the welding together of homes.—the strengthening of the faithful and tender union of families,—the interchange of personal kindnesses, cheery words and helpful counsels;—this build up the great bulwarks of the nation on which its honour and glory depend for safety. Our day is on of pitiable distraction and unrest, —the wealthier classes desert their homes, season, somewhat after the fashion of rats scurrying from a falling house,—each recurring Christmas sees them wandering away from their native land to foreign spas and gambling resorts where they find methods of performing that most wicked and unaccountable slaughter the "killing of time being the most precious of all God's manifold blessings; and the fact is forced upon us that after all it is our poorer brethern,—they for whom there is "no room" in the social world's inns.—the "manger" half of the people, —who spend the sacred Festival with their parents and children and friends taking the season as a happy interval in which to offer the gold frankincense, and myrrh of love, kindness and sympathy to one another, thus all unconsciously to themselves helping by these very ties of sentiment to keep the Ship of State steady in a threateningly perilous sea. It would be well if all Britishers would spend their Christmas in the simple, "old-fashioned" way of their sturdy forefathers,—not with whining complaints of the weather, but with a healthy and vigorous defiance of the snow, and rain, and east wind—with cheerful bringing in of the holly and mistletoe, and burning of the oak logs, with song and dance and laughter—not "forced," but born, of a spontaneous gaiety and goodwill. We hear too often the ill-tempered phrase, "I hate Christmas!" and we pity the hater. For he or she is out of touch with a beautiful deal,—and ideals, whether human or divine, are too rare and precious nowadays for one of them to be spared. Christmas brings before us the true ideal of Home as home should be—home, which if poor, is still sacred,—if humble, yet holy,—if needy, yet rich wherever a little child may call wise men to worship and angels to sing. There is no "hate" in the Christ-Mass—it is the celebrathe birthday of the world's betterment, and is above all tion of high services, a Service of Love.

"Say what you like, I am a Christian!" Let us feel and affirm this on Christmas Day, and on all days following after! For we shall never evolve a more human Gospel, or a more hopeful Creed. Science, plunging her keen eyes into the depth of darkness, and anon soaring on her daring pinions into illimitable spaces of light, shall find no such answer to the difficult problems of human sorrow.—no such balm for the solace of human pain. She may probe some of the simpler methods of Matter, but of the mysteries of Spirit, she shall learn nothing save through "one" Way, Truth and Life. All other doors are closed. We think, we plan, we dream, we pray,—we would storm with our weak hands the very gates of heaven to know the things which are hidden from us,—we would even dare to demand of God His intention concerning us.—if—if we knew where to find Him! And when we have done all we can, with our poor and finite intelligences—when we have exhausted research, and are wearied of comfortless learning—when we have been through the tortures of doubt and the midnight of despair, we are gently brought back out of the desert of fruitless labour and once more, we, the unwise, re-join the former pilgrimage of wiser men. "And lo! the Star which they saw in the east went before them till it came and stood over where the young child was. And when they saw the Star they rejoiced with exceeding great joy"

This is the Spirit of Christmas—"an exceeding great joy!" May the whole world feel its warmth and radiance so that even preaching Peters of the hour who deny their Master, may in good time "remember" that no human theory based on merely human argument can ever disprove a Divine Truth. And so—a peaceful, faithful, Christian Christmas to us all!—Lloyd's.

CÆSAR AND ROOSEVELT.

Great Emperor Suffers By Comparison.

In the "Times Star," Cincinnati, Mr. Charles P. Taft, brother of Mr. Secretary Taft, writes an editorial on the Third Term, in which he says:—

"Henceforth all references to "King Theodore," Theodore I.," and "The Teddycracy" will be out of place.

How unlike the absolute dictator that the President's enemies have made him out to be was the Chief Executive in reality. Those who have pictured him as a Cæsar may recall the scene from Shakespeare's tragedy.

Casca: Why, there was a crown offered him; and being offered him, he put it by with the back of his hand, thus: and then the people fell a-shouting.

Brutus: What was the second noise for?

Casca: Why, for that, too.

Brutus: They shouted thrice. What was the last cry for?

Casca: Ay, marry was't, and he put it by thrice, every time gentler than other; and at every putting-by mine honest neighbour shouted.

"Compare if you will the vacillating, milk-and water attitude of Cæsar with the uncompromising Roosevelt."

STRANGE PAIN AND SICKNESS.

DOCTORS PUZZLED AND HOPELESS.

BILE BEANS SAVE A WOMAN'S LIFE.

We are able to place before our readers a wonderful story of stomach troubles cured by Bile Beans after all other treatments had signally failed. Mrs. Jenny Pass, of 6, Peel Street, Oldham, a well-known musician, says:—"For six years I was a martyr to pain and sickness. I began with constipation which caused a stoppage of the bowels. I could not take any food, and had to be poulticed every night to relieve intense pain. I underwent an operation but was no better for it. The doctors then told me that nothing could save my life. I decided to try Bile Beans. Before I had finished the first bottle I felt a little better; the awful pains I had endured for so long were banished. I persevered with Bile Beans until to-day. I feel as well as ever I did in my life. It is Bile Beans, and Bile Beans alone that restored me to such perfect health."

Bile Beans, India's favourite family medicine, work marvels in all cases of indigestion, liverishness, biliousness, that tired feeling and stomach ailments. Of all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 and Re. 2-4, or direct and post paid from the Bile Bean Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at Re. 1-2 and Re 2-8,

TRY BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (for postage) to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 13th January, 1908.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW ETON.

A very good idea has been put forward by the Headmaster of Eton. We all know the old holiday task, Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," Sleey's "Expansion of England," "et hoc genus omne." Begun with a delight at the sudden sense of freedom from restraint and from all necessity to do it, and helped on enthusiastically by parents for the first evening and a quarter, it rapidly became buried under collars and ties in the chest of drawers, never to emerge till the last beastly day of the holidays. We all know also the very perfunctory examination on the wretched book the first day of term. There is a prospect of a change being wrought in this farce. Canon Lyttelton proposes that some kind of musical "prep" should take its place. It is a bold innovation, but the Canon is in the way of taking the bull by the horns just now. Is he not about to embark on a revolution in the pronunciation of Latin at Eton, beginning first with the consonants so as not to cast too great a strain on the endurance and loyalty of the assistant masters? The man who can introduce Kikero into a school is not the man to flinch at the task of throwing the old fashioned holiday task into the lumber-room. Seriously, nothing could be better than this proposal, and the boys should welcome it with enthusiasm, especially if it takes the form of giving them an insight into the grand old English ballads and tunes. A follower of the beagles will take more interest in "The Hunting of Arsoett of Tetcott" than in the "Conquest of Mexico," and the learning how to sing a good song boldly is one of the best pieces of training a boy could undergo. The only difficulty we foresee is that the modern parent, who is too much inclined to follow the line of least resistance, especially in the Christmas holidays, may not rise to the opportunity.

TOUT EST PERDU.

We have long and often felt it must come to this. And now it has. A poor young Frenchman, living in Paris, accidentally dropped his collar stud (no man, of course, does this kind of thing on purpose), and could not find it. Everywhere he searched, crawling under chests of drawers and other pieces of furniture like a chauffeur under a recalcitrant car. He felt all over the carpet, he took matches to illumine the obscurity of dark corners. He hunted high and low. At least, we are sure that this is what he did, though the historian baldly remarks merely that "he searched in vain." Then when all hope was gone, "he burst into tears, and telling his mother that life was not worth living, stabbed himself several times with a knife." Were the poor wretch to die, who could, suggest "temporary insanity?" The motive is too clear. There, indeed, but for the grace of God, might have gone any one of us.

FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

So the old War Office in Pall Mall is to provide new premises for the Royal Automobile Club. This is news indeed, and, while we drop a tear over the dear departed, we feel a certain poetic justice in this conclusion of the whole matter. For what are the prime uses of a club? To provide for its members comfortable chairs, semi-domestic felicity, repose, and lightly pleasant conversation; to furnish unexampled facilities for a "marvellous exposition of sleep," and to prevent by the easy social intercourse of good fellows in idle moments the "ennui" that is bred of too close an attention to business. Thus we see that Pall Mall, in suffering its change, will know nothing new or strange. Its new role will be very familiar to the old premises, and the only difference will be that the members will not be the same. It is a happy, peaceful ending for a house that long knew, like the lamented Alexander McGlue, in the imperishable words of the poet Slimmer, "protracted repose." But Whitehall is already a serious rival.

THE TYRANNY OF ETIQUETTE.

Doubtless professional ordinances work out in the aggregate to the advantage of the greatest number, but in individual cases they sometimes occasion a good deal of hardship. A young man, who is a fully qualified architect, detects a splendid opening: a district which is on the eve of great developments. He settles there, but he is absolutely unknown. If it could be brought to the notice of people who contemplate building that his services are available, it would be excellent for them and for him. But he has no means of making known his existence and capacity. He may not advertise nor take any step which might be deemed as approximating to advertising: for that were unprofessional. If he were not a qualified architect he might advertise to his heart's content, and get work enough for a dozen men. As, however, he is a member of a profession he must quietly, uncomplainingly starve while business, which he may not attract, streams ungrasped past his doors.

AMERICANISING.

It is impossible not to feel regret at the unhealthy sensationalism imported into the Camden Town murder trial. The mob prejudges the case; it hounds down witnesses for the prosecution, and makes a conquering hero of the accused, whose record is far from creditable. In spite of the solemnity with which the dignity and fine manner of Mr. Justice Grantham invested the trial, in spite, too, of the dignified restraint of the Counsel engaged the proceedings became a public spectacle, with a raging mob outside and, in the court, novelists and playwrights taking mental notes which it is devoutly to be hoped they will not reproduce on the stage or in the pages of novels of largest circulations. The prisoner makes and sells sketches from his prison cell, and immediately after his acquittal is booked as the star artist for a weekly newspaper. Criminal procedure is being slowly but surely Americanised in this country.

A NEGLECTED MARKET.

It would be interesting to have the life-story of those eggs, a cargo of which has just been sent to America. Whither they go we know, but whence came they, and when? If they were English, then the exporter were mad to send them away. There is something of an eggfamine in parts of England at present. This consignment has been sent to the States because eggs are realising there as much as 3s. per dozen. Well eggs cannot be had at 2s. per dozen in rural England. The shortage is due in part to the wretchedly bad water of the summer and in part to a comical mishap. Nature has been playing tricks upon the poultry farmers. The year's hatchings produced an enormous majority of male birds! One setting of eggs from price birds yielded only one pullet to eleven cockerels; another produced eight males and four pullets. One breeder of great reputation has had male birds to burn, as it were, but not enough pullets to keep his farm going. Hence the price of eggs and their scarcity.

THE CORNER STONE.

The signal success of George Gunn in the Test Match recalls the experience of Frank Laver upon the occasion of the Australians' last visit to this country. When he first came over as one of the team he did practically nothing, except to astonish us by his fielding. He was a poor, ungainly bat, and not a success as a bowler. Last time, however, he appeared as manager of the team. Something led to his playing in the early matches. He carried all before him with his bowling, and was one of the most successful men in the Australian attack for a great part of the tour. For a parallel to this sort of thing we have to turn to football, in which we find John Reynolds of Aston Villa digging himself out of the reserve team, to which an eclipse of his powers had relegated him, to take part in the Cup Final, in all three international matches, and to score the equalising goal against Scotland. Wales regularly played Trainer in her goal after he had been deposed from the Preston North End first team; and Holmes used to appear in the English defence before he had emerged from the same club's second string.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Out on the street!
What does it matter?
Poor little feet;
Pit-pitter-patter!
List to the wheels
All whirling to pleasure;
Hark to the sensuous
Strains of the measure!
Wealth comes to one
But to others—a penny.
The rich are so few
And the poor are so many.
Out on the street,
Unheeded and friendless,
Doomed to a struggle
With poverty endless,
Damned to diseases
By sins not their own,
The children are reapers
Where others have sown,
Out on the street!
What does it matter?
Poor little feet!
Pit-pitter-patter!
Some offer smallwares,
Paltry and needless;
Some sing a pitiful
Song to the heedless,
Flotsam and jetsam
Of city life they—
"Off to the poorhouse!"
Economists say.
What does Economy
Reck of the plea,
"Suffer

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Great Britain and the German Navy.

Commenting in the "Figaro" (Dec. 21) on the altered attitude of pacifist and Germanophil English Liberals, in consequence of the latest development of the German naval programme, M Eugene Lautier recalls Sir Edward Grey's recent remark that for some years past there had been no matters in dispute between Germany and Great Britain. M. Lautier says that Germany has directed her whole policy towards destroying the previleged situation which she thus occupied in her relations with Great Britain. Since the two countries were not divided by any difference, how, he asks, has it come to pass that Germany has betrayed her hopes of secuing universal domination to such an extent as to render Great Britain anxious even for her own security?

"Germany doubtless reckoned that Anglo-French misunderstandings and Anglo Russian rivalry would last for ever. But how could a prudent diplomacy cherish this somewhat puerile illusion? Germany was preparing her future on the water behind painted curtains representing impassable barriers. But those curtains have been drawn aside and there is no longer any barrier. . . . In presence of a brutal fact all ideals vanish and all clouds are dissipated. Now not a single Englishman, however pacifically disposed, can doubt that the independence of his country would be seriously imperilled on the day when the German fleet could risk challenging the British Navy. Sir Edward Grey has said that that day will arrive in a year or two. What can be done in the meantime? There are only two ways in which England can protect herself against the growing fleet of Germany, either by spending money unstintedly or by destroying that fleet without delay. The peace of the world lies between the two horns of this dilemma."

THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Dec. 25: The controversy with regard to the political agitation of the Navy League continues, and various Conservative journals condemn the attitude of the new president, General Keim, and his friends as likely to estrange from the association that loyal patronage on the part of several of the German reiguing houses to which the league in large measure owes its popularity. The Conservative view is that the league should remain an instrument of agitation under the control of or in strict accord with the naval policy of the Emperor and of the Secretary of State for the Imperial Navy Count Reventlow, who is one of General Keim's own supporters bore testimony some time ago to the semi-official character of the league. Count Reventlow, in a magazine article, made the following statements:—

"The management of the German Navy League is altogether dependent upon the imperial department for the navy, and that all the more because there is not a single naval officer of high rank in its directorate."

"The Navy League was created in order to make the naval policy inaugurated by the Emperor popular and to work in behalf of that policy. A remarkable amount of good has been done in this direction with great skill, and there is no other tendency (in the league)."

"The objects of the Navy League are and can only be to work in the sense of the naval and colonial policy of the German Emperor, either by enlightening the public or by means of agitation."

"Only if it absolutely conforms to the intentions of the Imperial Navy Office can the Navy League work directly or indirectly for the creation of a strong fleet."

The "Kreuz Zeitung," which cites these declarations of one of the keenest naval enthusiasts, is of opinion that both in the Navy League and in the Colonial Society the Pan-German element is now making a vigorous effort to secure or to retain the leadership. The Berlin Conservative organ observes:—

"These people do not mind if they incite the south against the north and sow dissension among the German sovereigns. Prince Johann Albrecht, Regent of Brunswick the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke of Baden and Prince Ruprecht, the future heir to the Bavarian Crown, are all well-known and approved friends of the navy—General Keim himself is not a greater friend than they are, but if these royal personages will not allow themselves to be used as patrons of extreme Pan-German ambitions they are attacked by the extreme party. . . ."

It is somewhat singular that none of the present objections to General Keim were advanced when, with the machinery of the Navy League, he was conducting a very vigorous election campaign in the interests of the Government last winter or even when he was urging "boundless" naval schemes upon the country.

MOROCCO.

RISING IN FEZ.

The "Times" Tangier correspondent reports (Dec 22) serious disturbances at Fez. The poorer part of the population, enraged of the price of necessaries, have pillaged some of the bazaar carravanserais and burned the Government stores. Tribesmen from outside pillaged houses and shops in the Jewish quarter. The mob afterwards destroyed the urban octroi posts and drove of the tax-collectors. The correspondent adds that in the Casablanca district the situation is not improving, and antagonism to the French occupation seems to be increasing.

Later news is that calm has been restored at Fez by the remission of all taxation.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent stated on the 22nd:—One half of the population of Fez is beseeching the Sultan to send troops from his attenuated garrison at Rabat to quell the disorder.

GERMANY.

The younger son of the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess, who was born on Nov. 9 was christened on Dec. 21 at the Marble Palace, Potsdam, in the presence of an illustrious assembly. The infant Prince received the names of Louis-Ferdinand Victor Edward Adalbert Michael Hubertus. Among the Royal sponsors for the infant Prince were King Edward and Princess Victoria, who were represented at the ceremony by the British Charge d' Affaires and Councillor of Embassy Count de Salis.

The "Morning Post" of Dec. 23 says:—A correspondent draws our attention to a statement which has appeared in some English newspapers, and was referred to in a recent article in this paper, under the heading "Schools and Scholars," to the effect that English from next Easter onwards will become a compulsory subject of instruction in "all" Prussian gymnasia. The true state of affairs may be gleaned from a telegram from our Berline correspondent which appeared in these columns on Dec 16. The following is a summary of this telegram. The Berlin City Council has in compliance with a request presented through the local education authorities, sanctioned a tentative scheme whereby English will become a compulsory subject from the upper second-class onward in the Friedrich Gymnasium, and that gymnasium alone for the present. The result of the scheme will be that every pupil educated there will during his last three years receive two hours a week instruction in English and one in French, instead of as hitherto, three in French and none in English. As the Prussian Education Minister favours the innovation it is hoped (but at present no more can be said,) that this example will be followed throughout the country.

FRANCE.

After a long and animated debate on Dec. 21 the Chamber, by 354 votes to 177, adopted the whole of the bill dealing with the appropriation of ecclesiastical property, completing the Law of Separation of Church and State.

Late on Dec. 24 when most Parisians were starting forth to participate in the traditional festivities of Christmas Eve the Seine Assize Court pronounced judgment in the proceedings brought against M. Herve, the leader of the Anti-Militarists, for attacks made on the French Army in his organ "La Guerre Sociale." Disapproving of all war M. Herve naturally condemns the present military operations in Morocco, but the terms in which he referred to the French troops engaged in those operations were sufficiently insulting to justify indignation on the part of the Government Prosecutor, who asked that the author of this propaganda should be treated without mercy. The court took the same view, and gave judgment for the maximum sentence of one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 f. M. Almereyda, who was M. Herve's colleague on the staff of "La Guerre Sociale," and M. Merle, manager of the journal, were each sentenced "in contumaciam" to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000f.

M. Herve has informed the "Patrie" that he intends to appeal to the Court of Cassation against his conviction.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

At the sitting of the Colonial Commission at Brussels, on Dec. 20, several members questioned the Government on various aspects of the colonial question. M. Hymans, Liberal, asked for a list of the hitherto unpublished agreements concluded by the Congo State with the concessionary companies. M. Huysmans Liberal, read the following declaration "I have voted in favour of the order of the day in common with all my colleagues, but I feel is necessary to add that this order of the day does not exclude, at least in the minds of many of the members, the possibility of the Chamber's giving the royal donor a token of gratitude in another form than that adopted in the treaty." M. Vandervelde declared that most of the Socialists were opposed to the annexation of the Congo, and that others were of opinion that, if necessary, they ought to abstain from voting, and that they were unanimous in condemning the scheme in its present form. M. Woeste, Minister of State, described the attitude of the Opposition as unusual. He had no doubt but that the scheme would be rejected by the Budget Committee, which would impair the dignity of the Government. It would inevitably become a cabinet question, for there were both a royal and a Government question in the problem. He foresaw very serious consequences. He could not understand the Government's remaining in power if the opposition came from a section of its friends. The sitting was adjourned amid some excitement.

HOLLAND.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague telegraphed on Dec. 22:—The Second Chamber of the States General has rejected by fifty-three votes to thirty-eight the Army Estimates of the new Minister of War, General van Rappard. The majority of the Right, the Socialists, and some Liberal Democrats voted against the Estimates, the rejection of which came as a surprise. M. van Vlymen, on behalf of the Catholics, explained that his party's action was determined by want of confidence in General van Rappard's administration of the Army They considered that the military efficiency of the Army was not proportionate to its cost. M. Lohman, leader of the party known as the "Historic Christians," said that the complaints against General van Rappard's conduct of affairs were due to a change of ideas concerning Army organisation rather than to personal failings of the Minister.

Later information states that the Cabinet has resigned in consequence of the rejection by the Chamber of the military estimates.

EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Times" says that with the consent of the British Government the Egyptian authorities have decided to pardon all the Denshawi prisoners, and they will be released on the Khedive's accession day, Jan 8. There are good reasons for hoping that this act of clemency will not be misinterpreted save by a few extremists, whose influence has much declined of late.

MACEDONIA.

Constantinople, Dec, 22 Reuter,—The Ambassadors at their meeting yesterday decided to repeat their application for the renewal for a period of seven years of the mandate of the foreign officials engaged in carrying out the reforms in Macedonia, and to insist upon the despatch of the necessary instructions to Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector-General. A note in this sense was presented to the Porte to-day

Belgrade, Dec. 23.—At a numerously attended meeting of Belegrade citizens held here to-day, the following resolution was adopted:—"This meeting energetically protests against the extinction of the Serb population in Macedonia and the Old Serbs in Turkey; condemns the bloodthirsty action of Bulgarian bands and hordes of assassins; appeals to the sentiments of humanity of the civilised peoples of the Great Powers and the Servian Government to exert all their power in order to guarantee to the Serb people in Macedonia and in Turkey the elementary rights of men, liberty of action, and personal and material security; and declares that the people of Servia will employ all means for the amelioration of the dismal position in which the Serb population in these countries are placed. Servia can forbid and cannot permit the elimination of Serbs from Macedonia and Turkey."

ROUMANIA.

An official telegram from Bucharest states that the Government and the Opposition have come to an agreement on the principal points at issue with regard to agrarian legislation. A Bill to secure pasture lands for the peasants, and to put a stop to the abuses of usury will be passed through Parliament as soon as possible.

GERMAN INFLUENCE AT TEHERAN.

According to information published by the "Echo de Paris," the nomination of Herr Stemrich, German Minister at Teheran, as Under Secretary of State at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Berlin is much discussed in the Persian capital. This journal, the "Times" correspondent states, attributes the appointment of Herr Stemrich to his present duties partly to the question of the Baghdad Railway, adding that everything tends to show that he will prove to be an energetic and persevering defender of German interests in the East. It dwells upon the success with which Herr Stemrich succeeded as Minister at Teheran "in counterbalancing the intermittent influence of Russia and England." He was the organiser of the German school which a month after being opened mustered over fifty pupils, a considerable number of whom had left other European schools. To secure this result, which has materially enhanced German prestige, Herr Stemrich spared neither expense nor energy. Then followed the German Bank, in founding which Herr Stemrich had two formidable adversaries, the Russian and English banks, which combined against the common enemy. The German Minister succeeded, however, in overcoming all obstacles, and to-day Russia and England have to reckon with the rivalry of this financial force The Anglo-Russian Agreement has says the "Echo de Paris," come in the nick of time to oppose the growing influence of Germany in Persia. It further dwells upon the importance for France of founding schools and banks in Persia as well as in Asia Minor.

RUSSIA.

Telegraphing yesterday, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says:—The trial of the ex-members of the first Duma has made considerable progress. All the accused, while pleading "Not Guilty," admitted their collective responsibility for the dissemination of the Viborg manifesto. A score of witnesses called to testify to specific acts of distribution will, therefore, not have to be heard.

The interest of the proceedings centred in the speeches of MM. Petrunkevitch, Kokoshkin, and Nabokoff. This trio of what the papers call "the flower of Russians intelligence" gave undiminished evidence of the wonderful oratorical gifts they displayed during the stormy days of the first Duma. It was, indeed, like a breath from the young days of Russia's freedom. Given another sitting one could well imagine that those days had returned, for there sat all the office-holders and a quorum of Russia's first Parliament, and the same proud, defiant ring characterised their utterances.

All the accused declared that they had acted in obedience to their solemn duty towards the nations. The sudden, brutal dissolution of the Duma and the uncertainity whether the Government would reassemble the representatives of the nation demanded a vigorous protest. That protest took a form which, they contended, did not pass beyond constitutional limits.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

As a result of the interviews that M. Regnault, the French Minister, has had with the Sultan at Rabat, General Drude, a Reuter telegram from Paris says, has received instructions to take possession of the Kasbah of the Medlunas, the occupation of which by the rebels constitutes an obstacle to the pacification of the Shawia tribes and the handing over of Casablanca to the Shereefian authorities. If necessary, General Drude will be reinforced.

French troops sent out from Casablanca on Wednesday carried out a combined movement in the direction of the Mediuna country, but retired as the enemy's cavalry appeared in force.

A cruiser has been ordered to leave Toulon for Morocco at once.

ARTISTES AND PUBLICITY.

Colonel Mapleson and Puffs.

Speaking of music and musical criticism Colonel Mapleson, the well-known impresario, said other day to a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative:—

"Advertisement has become an absolute necessity for an artiste, and without it half of our so-called lyric stars would have fallen before reaching the stellar firmament. Of course, there are cases where really great artistes have attained a foremost position by merit alone, but such exceptions are extremely rare.

"Facetious critics have been known to say that some so-called star prima donna advertisments are more interesting than their performances, and their pictures are invariably more beautiful than the originals."

"The disappointment which a vaunting artistic ambition so often entails is frequently the fault of friends, who from ignorance or false kindness encourage an incompetent 'artiste' by injudicious and unmerited applause to continue a hopeless task; if the critics and the public would protest against the increasing habit of incompetent and mediocre 'artistes' paying for their own concerts then these distressing exhibitions would soon cease.

"To a new pupil possessing a beautiful voice, but who had already acquired several pernicious habits, Jean de Reszka recently said, 'Forget all the faults you have acquired, reduce your mind if possible to a perfect blank, and then you will be best able to understand, assimilate, and profit by the true principles of singing which I will endeavour to impart to you.

"It is hard to be original in anything, but to be both an original and artistic singer is the most difficult of all."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SCARVES FOR EVENING HOODS.

The scarves of all sorts to be seen in the shop windows make excellent coiffure draperies for evening wear. Nothing could be more effective than this charming drapery, which will easily lend itself to nearly any style of face that is not too round or too severe. These made-up coiffure draperies, of course, may be bought at the shops, but not every girl can afford to purchase one of the filmy draperies, wrought in silver or gold threads, or with yards of soft Valenciennes or Mechlin lace on endless ruffles and frills. Furthermore, an evening hood is not worn frequently enough to justify many women in the outlay of money necessary for a really handsome design, especially since the coiffure, instead of the chapeau, has been receiving so much attention recently. There are times, however, when nothing will take the place of graceful drapery, and that is the opportunity for utilizing the neck scarf for an evening hood. It must be remembered in the making up of these draperies that they are more for effect than for actual use, and the principal thing is to study the lines of the face. A clever arrangement is shown in a Dutch effect made from a chiffon scarf. This particular accessory is tucked and gauged, and finished with a tucked band of the chiffon, the edge of which has a very full ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace. Another pretty head covering is a fichu improvized as a head scarf and draped in Dutch effect also. Lace-edged scarves may be gathered over each ear, and finished over the gathers with a bunch of roses and their foliage.

THE CIRCULAR SKIRT.

The pleated skirt is rapidly disappearing, and the new design is cut circular and is circular gored. As for the trimming, the bias folds are disappearing with the pleats and circular folds are taking their place. This change is most remarked in the walking costume, which for so many reasons has been modelled on the pleated style with little or no variation other than in the grouping of the pleats and the width of the bias bands. Skirts are longer, too, and walking length now barely escapes the floor, while for a costume inclined at all to formality the skirt is long and trailing. For this reason the thin, clinging fabrics are employed to a greater extent than is customary at this time of the year, and the heavier materials, such as broadcloth, are quite as often utilized in the way of trimmings as for entire costumes. Velvet lends itself admirably to the new style of skirt, and there is a new material, almost a cashmere, which drapes extremely well. The general appearance of modes as they prevail is best characterized as classic, although many of the styles indicative of various periods are combined in the effect. Of these the smart little coasts, cut in severe lines, and much betrimmed, which top the long flowing skirts, are important features, and the high, peculiarly shaped bands or skirt tops. Scarves or sashes are another effective decoration. In one of the newest designs in evening gowns there is a scarf of chiffon, single width, which outlines a high waist line in a festoon drapery in a most effective way. This scarf is caught up in the centre back with an oblong buckle, in rose, green, and gold, and then wound into a knot, with the long ends floating down over the skirt. This combination of drapery at the top of the skirt, together with the foot trimming, accentuates the clinging appearance so fashionable just now.

HATS OF THE HOUR.

It is certain that we shall have straight-brimmed hats with us in the early spring—certainly in the summer writes our lady correspondent in Paris. And with these straight, wide brims, which are so becoming to most faces, we shall have high crowns surrounded with upstanding feathers, or a cluster of handsome feathers placed high at the left side with an enormous osprey springing from the midst. By the time these particular hats are really fashionable we shall no longer permit our headcovers to rest on the back of our necks! The exceedingly smart and becoming bandeau—moderate in size and placed directly at the left side—will again be in favour, and the hat will be given something of the Gainsborough-Duchess-of-Devonshire tilt. The hat thrown back on the head has been done to death, and fashionable women have already had more than enough of it—it is high time a change was made. I have already spoken in these pages of the big Russian toques which are just now in full flood of favour. Very shortly these beautiful specimens of the milliner's art—for many of them are really things of beauty—will be considered "much too wintry," but the turban shape will remain in favour, and it is pleasant to realize this, as large turbans are almost universally becoming. For Nice I have seen lovely turban toques made of pure wide swansdown, with large sea-gulls—placed very flat—on either side. I have also seen these turbans made with swansdown crowns, and edges of mirror-velvet, the latter arranged in soft folds and the toque finished off by an aigrette at one side or by a cluster of ostrich tips. For the Riviera also some of the leading Parisian milliners are making flat toques covered entirely with handsome foliage. Shaded geranium leaves are delightful in this connexion, and I have seen a toque completely covered with them, with a whole mink skin arranged on the left side, the head and pats hanging confidingly over the hair. There is one thing to be said about these toques covered with foliage or flowers, and it is this; they are certain to become very common almost immediately. They have before now proved an irresistible temptation to small suburban milliners, and there is nothing more objectionable than a hat or toque covered with cheap and inferior flowers and leaves. These toques—made of the very best materials and by the very best milliners—will certainly enjoy a period of favour on the Riviera during the coming season, but by the time the spring season in Paris opens they will, I fear, have become hopelessly "impossible."

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

To meet the convenience of the public who frequently call for repetitions in their telegrams, and to facilitate the adjustment of charges in connection therewith, it has been decided to introduce, in all Departmental Telegraph Offices, a system of accounts as described below—

(i) Any person who may deposit a sum of money equivalent, approximately, to the average montly payments on repetition telegrams transmitted by him, may open an account with the Telegraph Office at which the deposit is made, and transmit calls for repetition (including their replies) without prepayment from that office. This deposit will be refunded when it is desired to discontinue the system of sending calls for repetition without prepayment.

(ii) In addition to this deposit, a sum Rs. 10 will be levied as the minimum charge per annum, payable in advance, to cover, as far as it goes, a commission of one per cent, on the gross value of repetition telegrams (including their replies) transmitted without prepayment during the year.

(iii) At the end of each month a bill will be presented showing the net amount due on repetition telegrams (including their replies) transmitted without prepayment during the month, which should be paid into the Telegraph Office concerned within three days of the presentation of the bill.

(iv) The account for commission will be submitted quarterly, and, if within the period covered by the annual or minimum charge, the account should show a balance against the party in account with the Telegraph Office, the amount will be recovered.

It is announced in Christiania that in February King Haakon and Queen Maud will receive a visit from King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and that the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected there later.

A STREET hawker, arrested in Paris for breach of a by-law, was taken to the police station. He gave his name, age, and birthplace, whereupon the commissary of police turned to a register of missing friends. He compared an entry with the answers given by the prisoner, and asked: "Do you know we have been looking for you for some time?" The hawker, gathering that he was to be charged with some serious offence, began vehemently to protest his innocence, but the commissary cut short his excuses by telling him (the "Chronicle" says) that he was heir to a fortune of £4,000, left him by an uncle. When the man had recovered from his astonishment he insisted on presenting the commissary with the whole of his stock-in-trade, and has promised a handsome reward to the policeman who put him in the way of getting the fortune by arresting him.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

FOUR-WINGED NEBO.

Some of our readers may have wondered why such elaborate preparations are made to view a transit of Venus or of Mercury. In 1882 we had a transit of Venus which aroused the greatest excitement, and was observed wherever possible, because the results were expected to go far to tell us within near limits the exact distance of the earth from the sun. As the next transit of Venus will not be until the year 2004, it will have but little interest to any adults living at the present moment. But we all hope to be here on the occasion of the next transit of Mercury. Its transits may make us acquainted with results of transcendent importance. We want to know all we can about peculiarities of its orbit. That orbit is described with speeds varying between twenty-three and thirty-five miles a second. The Assyrians were apparently quite familiar with the fact that Mercury moves with great velocity. They depicted Nebo as they called it, as an orb with four wings. Le Verrier tested the accuracy of no fewer than thirty-seven observations of Mercury made by Chinese astronomers before the twelfth century. The period of this smallest of the planets is the quickest of the periods. In the determination of its orbit astronomers are confronted with certain inexplicable problems—inexplicable, that is, as long as we hold our belief in the law of gravitation. Observations of transits may help to clear up these difficulties. They may also go far to tell us something of the physical nature of the planet and something about the remarkable luminous margin, the "aureole blanche," which may be of the depth of one-third or two-thirds of the planet's diameter. In the case of the transit last month the first contact was recorded at Bourges and at Marseilles as taking place no fewer than twenty-two seconds after the calculated moment. This gives us some idea of the state of ignorance in which we are as to the orbit of Mercury. At Bourges the luminous spot on the sombre disc of the planet was well seen, at first to the east of the centre, but later to the west. It was of small diameter, but very bright; and at intervals disappeared, as is the case with the aureole. The luminous point is taken by some to be an active volcano. The Abbe Moreux was fortunate in being able to get everything ready in time in his new observatory at Bourges, in which the first astronomical work of any kind done was the observation of the transit. Photographs of the solar disc appear in Cosmos (November 30), and there is an excellent one in the "Scientific American" of the same date.

A GREAT DICTIONARY.

In the "Revue du Mois" M. Henri Pieron makes delightful play of the scientific curiosities in the "Dictionnaire de l'Academie." He pours out the vials of his ridicule on the "Academie Francaise," "as we call it when we want to give it an air of high distinction and elegance." It is an institution "which Japan has not imitated, and for which China would envy us." This institution took fifty-eight years to bring out its dictionary. The second edition took twenty-four years, the next two required only twenty-two years, and so one. The last edition took forty-seven years; was published in 1877, and reprinted in 1884. And now thirty years; was after its last passing through the hands of its compilers we have a new edition. Such a production should, of course, be of the utmost value to the student who desires to trace the evolution of ideas. Let us see how he fares. In 1694 the Dictionary described the "mouth" as "that part of the face from which the voice issues, and at which the food is introduced." To Academicians in 1877 the mouth is "that part of man's face from which the voice issues and at which the food is received." The first edition described at "shell" as "a kind of large grenade used in war, and thrown from a mortar." Next it became "a hollow globe of iron filled with powder, and thrown from a mortar." To the modern Frenchman a shell is "a hollow globe of iron, filled with powder, which is thrown from a mortar, and which when it reaches its destination is exploded by means of a fuse. Suppose the bomb refused to burst, or burst before it reached its destination, or was not thrown from a mortar, does it cease to be a shell? Then the Immortals define "emploi" as the "usage" of anything; and "usage" as the "emploi" of anything chaleur" as the quality of that which is "chaud" and, "le chaleur" as that which gives "la chaleur," so we do not seem to get much further. "Duree" is "the space of time during which a thing lasts," and on rushing to see what "temps" is we find "la duree" of things. Voila! une pirouette! How these circular definitions would have fared at the hands of an Englishmen who did not love Academic—a Mathew Arnold, for instance! A torpedo is "an engine of submarine warfare, which under certain circumstances produces a formidable explosion. Here M. Pieron wondir how Powder B will be defined when the Academy issues the next edition. But let us keep to simple things. In 1835 a horse was a quadruped which neighs and may be used for draught or for carrying burdens. Nowadays it apparently has given up the habit of whinnying, and is merely an animal which has a threefold use to men, for draught, for carrying and for riding.

THE BIRDS AND THE DARK DAYS.

In an interesting address to the Scottish Natural History Society, Professor Schafer calls attention to the influence of daylight in determining bird migration. Put briefly, the explanation of migration set forth by Professor Schafer is, that the summer migrants come north to take advantage of the longer days, and go south again to avoid the short and dark ones. They require all their time to get sufficient food for themselves and their voracious young and hence the extra daylight of the north in summer is an advantage to them. In winter the short days do not allow them time to get sufficient. For most birds, it is pointed out, require daylight for feeding.

OBJECTIONS TO OLD EXPLANATIONS.

Professor Schafer points out various objections to the old explanations that migration is due to cold and want of food. Many species, for example leave this country while it is still warm, and food still abundant. Nor does he admit that the migratory instinct may have originated in the cold of the glacial epoch driving the birds southwards. The migratory instinct he points out, is so widespread that it must have been evolved along with the powers of flight. And in Tertiary times a mild climate extended over North Polar regions, so that the suggested cause was absent when the instinct was evolved.

MIGRATION INDEPENDENT OF WEATHER.

It has been noticed by many observers that bird migration is largely independent of weather, and this is difficult to explain on the assumption that temperature is one of the chief determining factors. But if, as Prof. Schafer thinks, the relative length of daylight is the cause, then the times of migration might be expected to be as regular as the lengthening of the days. The difficulty that the spring migration begins before the vernal equinox, when the days are still longer in the South, while the autumn migration begins while they are still longer in the North, is noticed, but not very satisfactorily disposed of.

LIGHT THE ATTRACTION.

Some time ago, it is pointed out, Seebohm, in his monograph on the plovers, suggested that they migrated, not in search of food or warmth, but of light. And a Swedish poet, Runeberg, reflecting on the autumn departure of the birds from his country, concluded that it was a longing after light which led them South. The motto of the bird of passage, he said, is "Lux mea dux." The difference between these views and those of Prof. Schafer, is that the latter does not think that migrating birds are attracted by light as light, but only as a means of allowing them time to obtain a large supply of food.

DIFFICULTIES.

Like other theories of migration, that of Prof. Schafer is not without its difficulties. Is there, it may be asked, sufficient difference in the length of a day in this country and in North Africa to make it worth a swallow's while to leave the sunny shores of the Nile on account of the extra daylight? And if a short extra time of daylight is enough to determine migration how is it that all, or most, of the swallows visiting Britain do not go to the North of Scotland? There appear to be as many breeding on the south coast of England as in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. One of the most accomplished of modern ornithologists, Herr Gatke, declared that migration is a riddle which has hitherto defied every attempt at a solution."

GNAT AND FEVER.

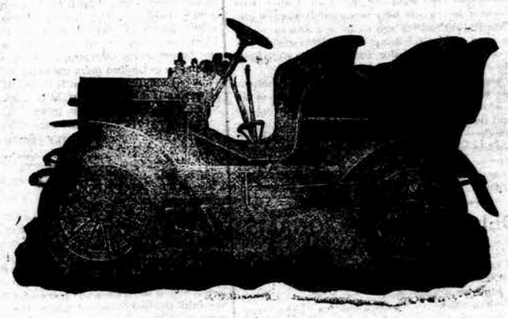
In the "Philippine Journal of Science" Messrs. Ashburn and Craig give some account of the part played by a species of gnat (stilex fasigans) in the spread of the disease known as Dengue fever. They reared the insects from the egg, and found that after they had been allowed to bite a dengue patient they communicated the disease to an individual who was isolated under a mosquito net, and not subject to infection in any other way. No micro-organisms, however, were found in the infected gnats, and it is therefore concluded that the dengue microbe is ultra-microscopic in size.

THE MUSEUM BEETLE.

The larva of the museum beetle (anthrenus musecorum), of which some account is given by Mr. A. J. Ewart in the "Ohio Naturalist," has been doing terrible damage in the National Herbarium at Melbourne. It can only be kept in check by placing the portfolios of plants in vapour of carbon bisulphide. A remarkable point about these beetle grubs is that they can feed on dry materials without any supply of water. And yet they are found to contain the same percentage of water as those which feed on moister food. It is suggested that the water may be chemical in origin, and formed from the oxygen and hydrogen in the food. The grubs do not seem to have the power of condensing water from the air. Numerous borings were found in the alimentary canals.

BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY

PERFECTION OF ENGINEERING SKILL.



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One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, sourfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

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To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
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Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

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The secret of a perfect skin is

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Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

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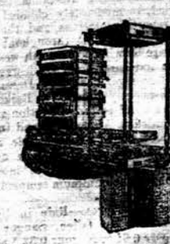

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FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

Lady's Watch. view of Movement

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

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LADIES—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs.	95
„ „ „ Gold	...	...	...	„	260
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These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

The Watchmakers of Western India
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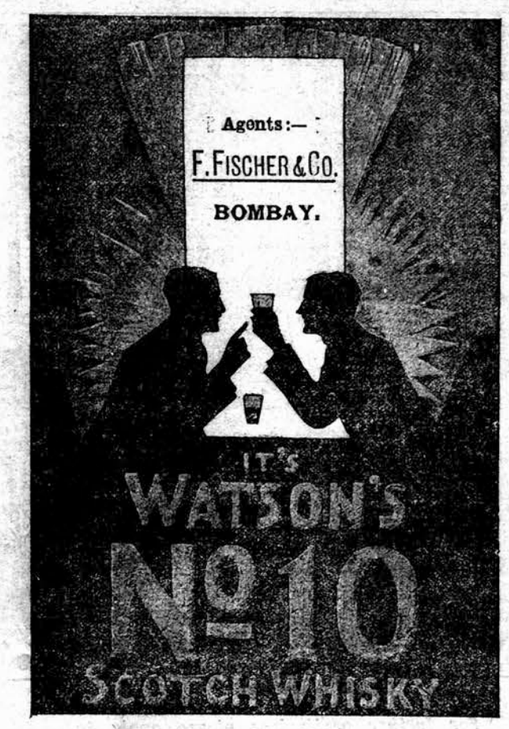

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The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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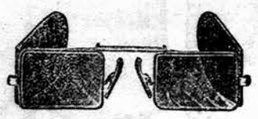

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It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

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Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

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In other respects, too, for instance, as a safeguard against contagious diseases, or as a thoroughly purifying bath soap, especially in tropical climates, its powerful antiseptic value is fully recognised, a fact shown by the rapid increase in its sale.

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Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

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A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

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Estd. Since 1839.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD, THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

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To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

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The First Consignments just to hand.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

Packed in cedar wood boxes and artistically finished tins outside (Airtight).

		Rs.	as.	
La Lista, Regalia Elegante	in boxes of 50	3	12	Per box.
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Mi Bella, Royales	„ 50	5	8	„
La Flor de Medoza	„ 50	6	0	„
La Bolsa, Superiores	„ 25	4	8	„
El Sol, Imperial with straw foils	„ 25	5	0	„
La Zenobia, Spotted	„ 100	6	0	„
La Real, in glass jar	„ 50	6	0	„
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CONTINENTAL HAVANAS.

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Bouquets, Cigares du Luxe	„ 25	8	0	„
Rothschilds, Honi Soit Qui Mal Y. Pe	„ 50	10	0	„
American Eagle, Rothscaulds	„ 25	3	0	„
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Reina Victoria, Non Plus Ultra	„ 50	6	0	„
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Branches:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND LONDON.

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MOTOR TRIALS

CARS FITTED WITH DUNLOP TYRES

WON FIVE FIRST PRIZES

IN THE SEVEN CLASSES

PROVING ONCE MORE THE SUPERIORITY OF

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

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SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence****, to young women, children and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* **DOSE:** One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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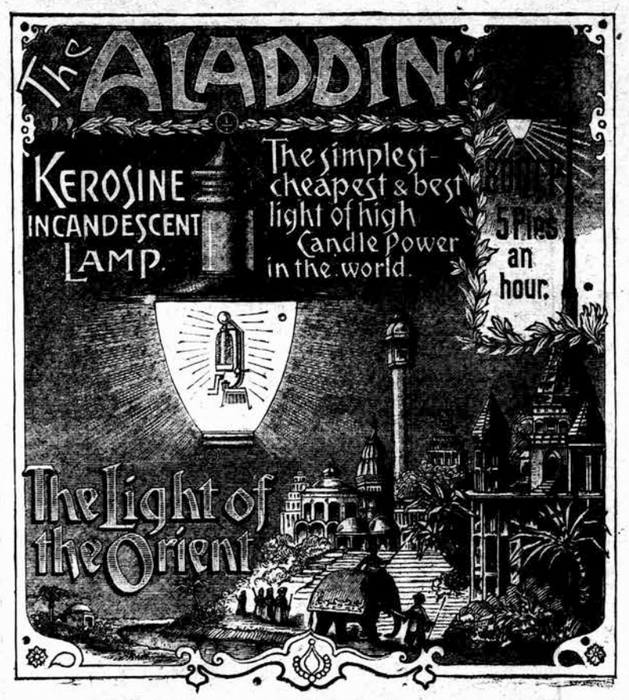
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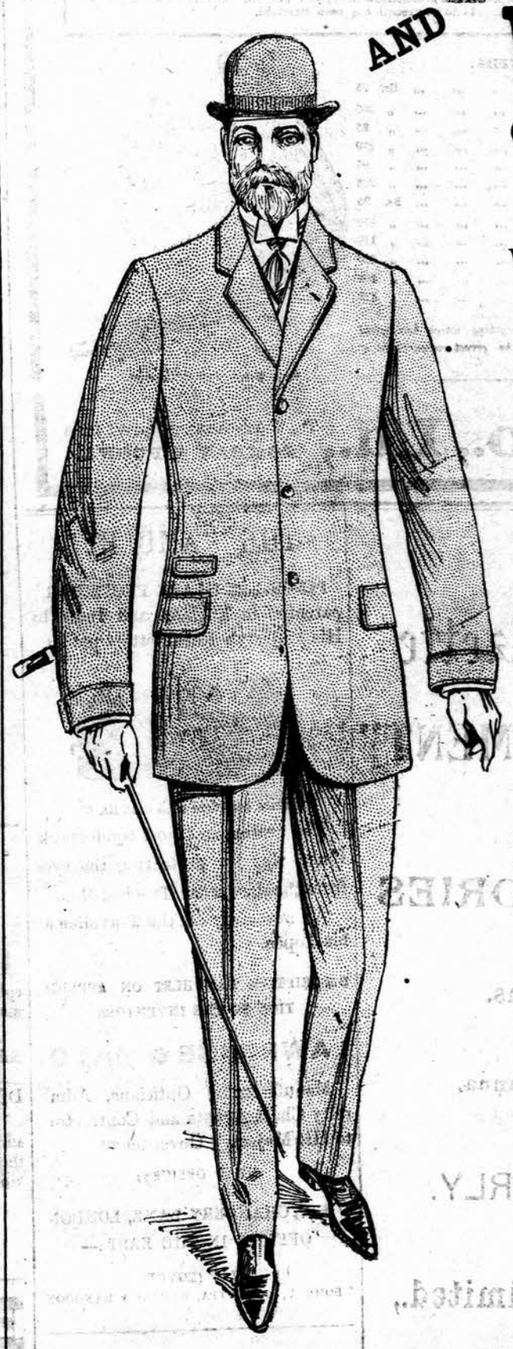

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